De Quatuor Summis Imperiis.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT Of the Four Chief Monarchies or Empires Of the WORLD.

VIZ.

I. The *Assyrian*, or *Babylonian*.
II. The *Persian*.
III. The *Grecian*.
IV. The *Roman*, continued down to the beginning of the Reign of the Emperor *CHARLES* the Fifth.

BEING

A Relation of the most Considerable Occurrences that have happened in the World from *Noah's* Flood to the Year of our Lord J. C. 1520.

Written in Latin by *JOHN SLEIDAN*, sometime Ambassador in *England* from the Protestant States of *Germany*, Deputy for the City of *Strasburg* in the Council of *Trent*, and Author of *The History of the Reformation of Religion in Germany.*

Now newly Englished.

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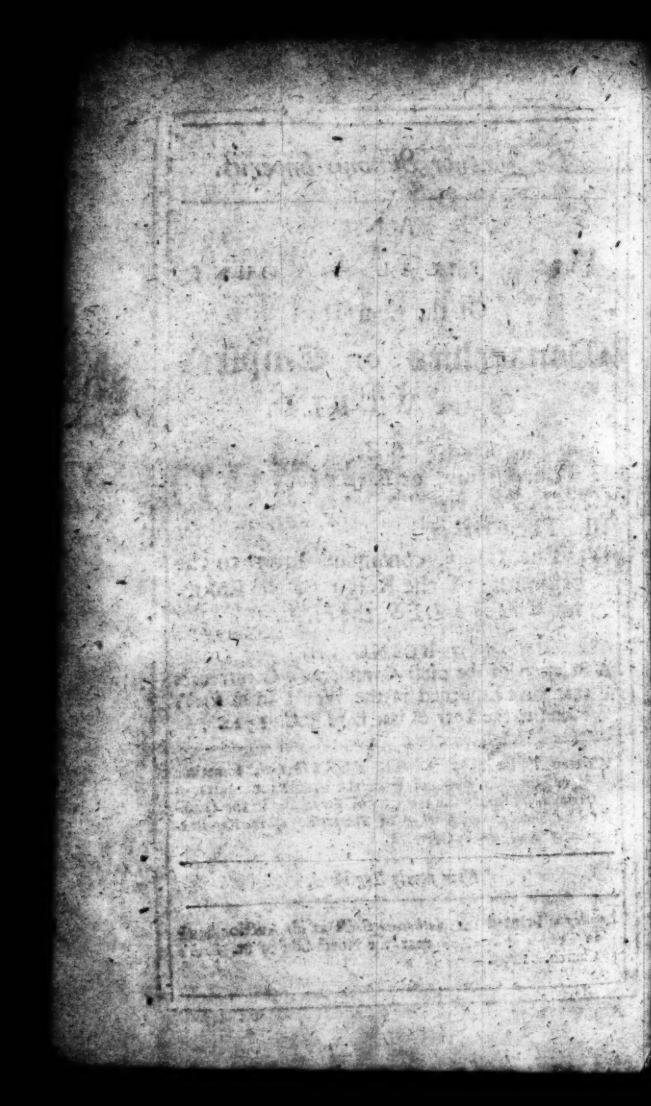

THE LIFE OF Joh. Sleidan.

JOHN, *Sirnamed* Sleidan, *from the Place of his Nativity, applyed himself to the Study of the Liberal Sciences at* Paris, *and settled at* Strasburg; *where having shewn many Proofs of his singular Learning, Prudence, and Piety, he was esteemed as a Person duly qualified, although a Foreigner, for the Management of Affairs of the greatest Importance. Therefore he was sent on an Embassy into* England *for the promoting of the Common Interest of the Protestants, and was also present at the Council of* Trent *in Quality of Commissioner or Deputy of the City of* Strasburg: *In the executing of both which Offices, although full of Difficulty, he behaved himself so well, that he obtained very great Applause from those that employed him. But a more lasting Monument of his Labours, is that admirable History concerning*

the State of the Common-wealth and Religion in Germany *ſince the beginning of the Reformation by* Luther, *moſt accurately compriſed in Twenty Six Books: In the carrying on of which Work the Author was not only encouraged, but alſo ſupplyed with Matter by that Renowned Divine,* D. Jacobus Sturmius, *and wrote it with much Elegancy and Sincerity, adding likewiſe thereto a very Ingenious Treatiſe of the Four Monarchies, or Chief Empires of the World. Nevertheleſs ſome Malevolent Perſons envying him this Glory, to the extream Detriment of the Church, and the whole* German *Empire, either through Negligence or a prepoſterous Fear that they ſhould never be able to equal him, have endeavoured to ſuppreſs it; chooſing rather that ſuch Memorable Tranſactions ſhould be buryed in Oblivion, than that ſo Uſeful a Work begun by him ſhould be continued. Our Learned Author,* John Sleidan, *died at* Strasburg *of an Epidemical Diſeaſe, having attained only to the* 50th. *Year of his Age,* A. D. 1556.

An

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Jo. Sleidan's HISTORY Of the Four Chief Empires.

BOOK I.

BEfore I enter upon the four Chief Empires of the World; the *Babyloniſh*, *Perſian*, *Greek*, and *Roman*, 'twill be neceſſary to premiſe the variety of Opinions about the Computation of Years from the Creation, which are not to be reconcil'd; for the *Hebrews*, *Euſebius*, *Alphonſus*, and *Mi-*

randula extreamly disagree; but I shall follow the Account of the *Hebrews*, with the Learned of our Age.

The years from the Creation to the Birth of Christ, are numbred by the

- *Hebrews*
  - *Talmudical* 3784.
  - Modern Rabins 3760.
  - *Josephus* 4102.
- *Grecians*
  - *Metrodorus* 5000.
  - *Eusebius* 5990.
  - *Theophilus* 5476.
- *Latins*
  - St. *Hierom* 3941.
  - St. *Austin* 5351.
  - *Isodorus* 5210.
  - *Bede* 3970.
- Moderns
  - *Alphonsus* 5984.
  - *Picus Mirandula* 3970.
  - Others 3962.

See *Gilbert Genebrar*, in his Book of Chronology.

But to come to the purpose; that is, the first of the four Empires: I shall begin with the end of the Deluge, when the Waters being dissipated, and the Earth again dry and habitable, the small Remains of *Humane Race* began once more to increase and multiply, omitting the first Age of the World, and the Account of the Flood, those things being not to be related better than they are already found in the *Holy Scriptures*.

The *Deluge* happen'd in the Year of the World 1656, when *Methusalem*, being the seventh

ſeventh from *Adam*, dyed in the nine hundred and ſixty ninth year of his Age: *Noah* his Grandſon, by his Son *Lamech*, then ſix hundred years old, was preſerv'd with his Family by the peculiar mercy of God: Who upon the increaſe of Mankind, directed his Children, and in them Poſterity, to divide themſelves to ſeveral Regions, there to Manure the Ground, and build Cities; and about the hundredth year after the Flood he diſtributed by Lot to each their ſeveral Country.

In which time *Nimrod*, the great Grandſon of *Noah*, with his followers, took Poſſeſſion of the Country of the *Chaldeans*. And when at laſt men grew ſo numerous, that moſt of them were oblig'd to ſeparate, and go in ſearch of their ſeveral new Habitations and Colonies, they agreed to leave a perpetual Monument of themſelves; and therefore under the Conduct of *Nimrod* they began to build a City, and in that a Tower of prodigious height, forgetful of the Divine Wrath, which had ſo lately drown'd the whole Univerſe, and which without doubt *Noah* had diligently, and often inculcated into them, they deſign'd to tranſmit their Fame to Poſterity, by ſuch a proud and ambitious performance.

With which God being offended, diſappointed all their Reſolutions, by ſending among them a Confuſion of Tongues; for till then there was but one Language common to all: But being thus forc'd to deſiſt from the

Work they had begun, they ſeparated into ſeveral parts of the World.

From this Confuſion of Tongues the City took its Name, and was called *Babel*; and from that time, that is, from the Year after the Flood 131, is counted the beginning of the Kingdom of the *Chaldeans* and *Babylonians*.

The firſt King was *Nimrod*, who Reigned fifty ſix years; the Scripture calls him a ſtrong and mighty Hunter, attributing to him *Force* and *Power*.

Others call him *Saturn*, and ſay, that in the forty fifth year of his Reign, he ſent into ſeveral Parts, *Aſſur*, *Medus*, *Magog*, and *Moſcus*, Heads of ſo many diſtinct Colonies, each of which eſtabliſhed Kingdoms of his own Name; that is, *Aſſyria*, *Media*, *Magog*, and *Moſcus*, *Muſcovy*; the two firſt of which are entirely in *Aſia*, the two laſt are on the Confines of *Aſia* and *Europe*, and belong to both.

Jupiter Belus, the Son of *Nimrod*, ſucceeded him, who poſſeſſed himſelf of all that Tract of Land which reached to the Weſtward as far as the *European Sarmatia*, and then made War with *Sarbatius*, King of the *Sagarans*, a People inhabiting the Banks of the River *Sagaris*; but he was prevented by Death from making a Conqueſt there, though his Son *Ninus* effected it, and extending his Power on every ſide, ſet up the firſt Monarchy.

Three

Three hundred years after the Flood *Noah* dyed, and about eighteen years after, *Abraham*, being the tenth in a direct Line from *Noah*, left his Native Country by the Command of God, when he was seventy five years old. Twenty four years after which, God made a Covenant with him by the Circumcision. When he was an hundred years of Age his Son *Isaac* was born, after which he lived seventy five years, the length of of man's Life being now very much shortned.

The History of his Grandson *Jacob*, the occasion of his going into *Ægypt*, his death there, and how his Posterity for several Ages suffered a cruel Slavery there, and was delivered by the favour of God, under the Conduct of *Moses*, is given us at large in the Holy Scriptures.

This Migration of the Children of *Israel* out of *Ægypt* was in the Year of the World 2454, that is, according to St. *Paul*, four hundred and thirty years after the Promise given to *Abraham*.

After *Moses*, the Children of *Israel* were Governed by their Judges, till the time of *Saul*, who was succeeded by *David*, the second King of that People.

But to return to the Empire of *Babylon*, after the death of *Ninus*, his Wife *Semiramis* assumed the Diadem, whose Victories, Triumphs, and Treasures were not inferiour to any of the Mighty of the Earth. She enlarged the City of *Babylon* from a Town to a

bigneſs worthy that Name, adorn'd it with various Noble Edifices, and ſurrounded it with a Wall.

She conquer'd *Æthiopia*, and bore her Arms into *India* it ſelf.

Her Son *Zameis*, the fifth in Succeſſion, perform'd nothing worthy of memory; but his Succeſſor *Arius* joyn'd the *Bactrians* and *Caſpians* to his Empire.

Hiſtory gives us no particular Account of the Actions of his Succeſſor *Atalius*, though it celebrate him for a great Warriour, and one well skill'd in Military Affairs.

Baleus, the next but one to him, ſubdu'd a great many Nations, and extended the Bounds of his Empire as far as *India*, for which he merited the Name of *Xerxes*, which ſignifies the Conquerour, Triumphant, or Warriour.

Amatrites, the Ninth King of *Babylon*, was entirely devoted to Eaſe and Pleaſure.

There is nothing ſaid of the Tenth King, *Belochus*, but that he was ſtudious in Auguries and Divinations.

The Eleventh King, *Baleus*, has the eſteem of being ſecond to none but *Semiramis* in Warlike Vertues and Exploits; and was very much celebrated in the Writings of the Learned.

Alcadas, the Twelfth King, prefer'd Eaſe and Tranquility of Life to the Glories of War, becauſe he judg'd it fooliſh to harraſs his days with Labour, and perplex his mind with va-

rious

rious Cares, merely for the extending the Bounds of his Dominion, ſince that conduced not at all to the happineſs and ſafety of Mankind, but on the contrary, to the Ruin and Slavery of many.

His Succeſſor, *Mamitus*, being the Thirteenth King, revived the Warlike diſpoſitions of his People, ſo that his Power grew ſuſpected to the *Syrians* and *Ægyptians*.

There is nothing certain to be ſaid of *Mantaleus*, the Fourteenth King.

Sphærus, the Fifteenth King, is fam'd for his great Vertue and Wiſdom.

There is no mention made of any Action of *Mamelus*, the Sixteenth King.

In the time of *Sparetus*, the Seventeenth King, Hiſtory aſſures us that there happened many and frequent Prodigies.

The Eighteenth King, *Aſcatades*, ſubdu'd all *Syria*.

Thus far I have followed *Beroſus*, wanting a better Guide in this part of my Hiſtory; though I am ſenſible his Writings, which we now have, are not of much Authority, moſt eſteeming them ſpurious.

Others reckon from this to *Sardanapalus*, the Thirty Eighth King of *Aſſyria*, Twenty more.

Sardanapalus was the moſt Luxurious and Effeminate of Princes, paſſing his time continually in the Company and Converſation of Women; he ſeem'd transform'd into their Sex, affecting Spinning, and other Fe-

male Exercises; and was so entirely attach'd to Pleasures, that he could divorce himself but very seldom from them, to shew himself in Publick. This sordid Life disgusted *Belochus* and *Arbaces*, two Governours under him of *Babylon*, and *Media*, who entring into a Conspiracy against him, as soon as they had rendred him odious to the People, by exposing his Baseness and degenerate Effeminacy, proceeded to open Hostilities. *Sardanapalus* having lost the Battle, to which after long delays he went with his dissolute and enervate Forces, fled back to his Court, and having there made a Pile of all his Treasures, and set it on fire, he threw himself into it; in this alone, as an Author observes, imitating a Man.

These two Governours divided the Monarchy betwixt them, *Belochus* being made King of *Babylon*, and *Arbaces* King of the *Medes* and *Persians*.

Sardanapalus was thus the last King of the *Assyrians* of that Race, when that Monarchy had continued 1300 Years, for most of the Kings lived to great Ages.

Belochus was the Thirty ninth King of the *Assyrians*, or rather the first of the new Monarchy; he made *Manasses* King of *Israel* Tributary to him, but the Holy Scripture calls him *Phul*, not *Belochus*.

Phul Assur, firnam'd *Tiglath Pilleser*, succeeded him, and took several Cities in *Judea*, and carry'd the People away Captive into *Assyria*;

Aſſyria; this is the *Tiglath*, to whom *Achaz*, King of *Juda*, (in whoſe Reign *Iſaiah* lived) ſent Preſents, and an Embaſſy, to implore his Aſſiſtance againſt the *Syrians*.

Salmanaſſer ſucceeded *Tiglath*, and took the City of *Samaria*, after a Siege of three years, and carryed away *Hoſhea*, King of *Iſrael*, and his People, and gave them Habitations in his own Dominion, in *Media* it ſelf, as the Holy Scripture aſſures us: From whence ſome are of Opinion that the *Medes* were ſubject to him too.

His Succeſſor was *Sennacherib*, whoſe *Metropolis* and Reſidence was *Ninive*; he laid a Pecuniary Mulct upon *Hezekiah*, King of *Juda*, and then beſieged *Jeruſalem* with a vaſt Army: And ſending an Embaſſy to the People, he exhorted them to deſert their King, whom he laugh'd at for expecting help and relief from his God; but he enjoyed not long the ſatisfaction of his Raillery, for the Angel of God deſtroyed one hundred fourſcore and five thouſand men of his Army in one Night, which God had before promiſed *Hezekiah*, by his Prophet *Iſaiah* to perform.

From whence returning home, he was ſlain by his own Children.

The *Babylonians*, from the defeat of *Sardanapalus*, till this time, were ſubject to the *Aſſyrians*: But after *Sennacherib* had had ſo great a blow at the Siege of *Jeruſalem*, and was ſoon after murder'd by his own Children, as I have ſaid, the face of things re-

ceiv'd a great change, and the Kingdom was divided; for the two Brothers, *Adramelech* and *Saraſar*, who had committed this Paricide, fled away, but yet endeavoured to raiſe Men againſt their Brother *Aſſaradon*, who after their Father's death, had taken Poſſeſſion of the Throne, for he adminiſtred Affairs before in the abſence of *Sennacherib*.

This Opportunity offering it ſelf, *Merodach*, the Governour of *Babylon*, rebelled, and Declaring War, having won by degrees the Neighbouring Nations, partly by force, and partly by fair means to his ſide, in the Twelfth Year of his Reign, having overcome *Aſſaradon*, tranſlated the whole Empire of the *Aſſyrians* to *Babylon*, and reigned forty years afterward.

Some Authors will have *Ben Merodach*, and *Nebuchodonoſor*, the firſt of that Name, ſucceed him; but ſince the *Holy Scriptures* are ſilent in this matter, and thoſe Authors are of little Credit, I ſhall place that *Nebuchodonoſor*, mentioned in the Bible, next to *Merodach*. This Prince, from the beginning of his Reign had War with the *Ægyptians*, and took from them all that Province which reaches from *Euphrates* to *Peluſium*.

He made *Jehoiakim*, King of *Judah*, Tributary to him, and in the eighth year of his Reign he carryed away Captive to *Babylon* his Son King *Jechoniah*, with the Principal Men

Men, and Citizens, not only of *Jeruſalem*, but alſo of all the Kingdom of *Judah*.

In the Eighteenth Year of his Reign, after a Siege of two Years, he took *Jeruſalem*, plunder'd, and burnt it, levell'd the Walls, put out the Eyes of King *Zedekiah*, and killed his Sons, and Nobles, and carryed away the greateſt part of the People Captive. This Calamity the Prophet *Jeremiah* had foretold in the firſt Year of the Reign of *Nebuchodonoſor*. From this time we muſt reckon the Seventy Years of the *Babyloniſh* Captivity.

About the Twenty fourth Year of his Reign, *Nebuchodonoſor* having overcome the Kings of the *Ammonites* and *Moabites*, led his Army into *Ægypt*, and having ſubdued the whole Country, began the *Monarchy*.

In the ſecond Year of the *Monarchy*, according to the Account of the Learned Men of our Age, in a Dream he ſaw a Prodigious Statue, whoſe Head was Gold, Breaſt and Arms Silver, Belly and Thighs Braſs, Legs of Iron, part of its Feet Iron, and part Earth. Being wak'd, though he could not remember his Dream, yet he was extreamly diſturb'd with it; therefore he Summons all his Prophets and Diviners, and commands them on pain of Death to diſcover to him what his Dream was. When this Edict of the King's was known, *Daniel*, a Young Man, that was brought from *Jeruſalem* among the Priſoners of War, declar'd that he could gratifie the King's

King's Curioſity: And being introduced into the Preſence, he firſt diſcover'd what the Dream was, and then Interpreted what it did portend. He ſaid, that the Statue the King had beheld in his ſleep, repreſented the Four Chief *Monarchies*, that were to ſucceed one another: And then turning his Diſcourſe to the King himſelf, he ſaid, *'Tis you whom God has adorn'd with Power and Glory, and to you he has given the Government of all Mankind, of the Beaſts of the Field, and the Birds of the Air; and you are the Golden Head of the Statue you have ſeen in your ſleep. After you ſhall riſe an Empire of Silver, that is leſs Noble, than yours; That ſhall be ſucceeded by a third of Braſs, whoſe Dominion ſhall extend it ſelf on all parts very far. But the fourth Empire ſhall be of Iron, for as Iron breaks and ſubdues every thing, ſo ſhall the fourth deſtroy, and ſubject all the reſt to its ſelf.*

This therefore is the firſt Prophecy of the Four Monarchies revealed to us by *Daniel*, who knew it by Inſpiration, a thing till then wholly unheard of, and worthy of the higheſt regard imaginable. Nor ought we to forget the leaſt part of it, for in a few words it contains the Hiſtory of All Time even to its period the end of the World, as I ſhall explain hereafter. Now 'tis ſufficient to obſerve, that at this time it was that God firſt diſcover'd to us the Order and Changes of the Monarchies.

There

There is nothing can give us more evident and clearer view of the great Power of *Nebuchodonosor*, than that place of *Daniel*, where the Holy Scripture compares him to a Tree, whose lofty boughs reached even to the Skies, and cast its shadow over the whole Earth, whose Leaves were by much the most beautiful, and whose Fruit the most rich and large, which bore Food for all the Animal World, and on whose spreading Branches all sorts of Birds built their Nests, and rested themselves.

OF

OF THE

First Monarchy

THIS was the *First Monarchy*, which as it was much increaſed and brought to its higheſt Power under this King, ſo it decayed, and was wholly exſtinguiſhed in the Reigns of his Poſterity, as God had foretold by *Daniel*, and other Prophets. *Nebuchodonoſor* reigned Forty three Years.

The ſtrange and terrible manner in which God puniſhed the Pride of this King, according to *Daniel*, deſerves to be read with conſideration by all men, eſpecially by Kings and Princes, that it may ſtrike an awe into them of the Divine Majeſty, and make them perform their Duty toward the People committed to their Charge.

His Son, *Evil-merodach*, ſucceeded him, and having reigned Thirty Years, left the Throne to *Aſſur*, who enjoy'd it but three Years, and was ſucceded by *Labaſſardach*, who after ſix Years left it to *Balthaſar*, whoſe Reign continued but five Years.

In this order ſome number them: But the Learned Men of our Age, leaving out the other two, make *Balthaſar* ſucceed his Father

ther *Evil-merodach*, and make his Reign continue Fourteen Years, to make up the Seventy Years of the Captivity of the *Jews* in *Babylon*, since the beginning of this Captivity is calculated from the Nineteenth Year of the Reign of *Nebuchodonosor*.

Those who are of this Opinion, and reject those two Kings I have mentioned, back it with the Scripture, especially with the Testimony of *Jeremiah*, who foretold that the *Jews* should be in the Servitude of the King of *Babel, his Son, and his Son's Son*. But I leave this Point free to every ones Judgment to decide as he shall think most rational. But the Sacred Scripture is positive that *Balthasar* was the last of the Kings of *Babylon*, in which all other Writers agree with it.

There is no Author that gives an Account of the Siege of *Babylon*, or how it was taken. But *Daniel* relates how God denounced the impending danger, and the present evil to the King; and further informs us, that *Balthasar* being kill'd, the Empire was translated to *Darius* the *Mede*, who was then Seventy two years of Age.

This *Darius* was called by Historians *Cyaxares*, the Son of *Astyages*, whom *Daniel* calls *Ahasuerus*, the Eighth King of the *Medes*, and having no Male Issue, he espoused his Daughter to *Cyrus*, a *Persian* by birth, and his Nephew by his Sister. And being press'd by War from the *Assyrians*, call'd in *Cyrus* to his Assistance, who being chose General

General of the whole Expedition, finish'd with the happy success of taking the Great Metropolis of their Empire. *Darius* survived this Victory but one Year.

And now after the taking of *Babylon*, before the Death of *Darius*, near the Seventieth Year of the *Jewish* Captivity, as *Daniel* was perusing the Prophet *Jeremiah*, who foretold it, and Praying, God discover'd greater things than he had presum'd to demand; for he not only assur'd him that their delivery was near, but also reveal'd the time when the *Messias* should come, who should satisfie his Justice for the sins of Mankind.

After the death of *Darius*, the Crown of *Persia* devolv'd on the Head of his Son-in-Law *Cyrus*, which is the beginning of the Second *Monarchy*. For according to *Thucydides*, the Kingdom of *Cyrus* included *Assyria*, *Media*, and *Persia*, as far as the *Ionian* Sea, for before the taking of *Babylon*, he had subdued *Crœsus*, the most Potent of the Kings of *Lydia*.

THE

THE SECOND

Monarchy.

Cyrus, as I have ſaid, was the firſt King of the *Perſians*, and the Founder of the Second *Monarchy*.

After the Conqueſt of *Babylon*, he invaded the *Scythians*, where after various Events, this excellent Prince was ſurpriz'd by an Ambuſcade of the Enemy, and ſlain.

In the beginning of his Reign, after the taking of *Babylon*, he permitted the *Jews* to return home, and to rebuild the City and Temple of *Jeruſalem*, and contributed magnificently toward the Undertaking.

This *Cyrus* by name God foretold by *Iſaiah*, ſome Ages before he was born.

Xenophon repreſents him before his Death diſcourſing his Sons of the Immortality of the Soul. Which place *Cicero* has with his uſual Elegance tranſlated into *Latin*. He lived to his Seventieth Year; for he was forty years old when he came to the Crown, and reigned thirty.

Cambyſes was his Son and Succeſſor, to whom he left the Government of the King-

dom in this abſence in his *Scythian* Expedition; in which time he took *Ægypt*. He muſt be confeſs'd a great Prince in Martial Affairs, but in nothing elſe diſcovering the Vertues of ſo Noble a Father; among his other Vices, with which he abounded, with no leſs Barbarity than Baſeneſs, he commanded his own Brother to be treacherouſly murder'd.

Plato, in his Book, *De Legibus*, charges *Cyrus* with a very great overſight, in breeding up his Sons idly among Women, for by that means they were ſurrounded by Flatterers, of which each had his Train depending upon him, which, when they grew up to be Men, after their Father's death, was the cauſe that each attempted the ſafety of the other.

Darius Hytaſpis, the Son of *Cambyſes*, the ſecond King of the *Perſians*, ſoon ſucceeded him, for he did not long ſurvive the death of his Father. *Darius* began his Reign with War, and by the Stratagem of *Zopyrus* retook *Babylon*, and reunited the *Aſſyrians* again to his Dominions, who upon the Death of *Cyrus*, and the great loſs his Army had ſuſtain'd, with ſeveral other Nations, ſhook off the *Perſian* Yoke.

After this, he engaged in a War with the *Athenians*, who having muſtered their Forces together, without delaying for the promiſed Succours of the *Lacedæmonians*, routed this great Army of *Perſians* with only ten thouſand Men under the Conduct of *Miltiades*, at the Battle of *Marathon*. Whilſt

Whilſt *Darius* was preparing to renew the War, he dyed, and left the Kingdom to his Son *Xerxes*; who Ten Years after the Battle of *Marathon*, according to *Thucydides*, invaded *Greece* with a vaſt innumerable Army, reſolving to reduce it all under his Subjection. The Conduct of the War, by univerſal conſent was given to the *Lacedæmonians*, who were then the moſt Powerful of all the *Grecian* States: But the *Athenians* following the Advice of *Themiſtocles*, forſook their City, and having ſecur'd their Wives, and Children in ſeveral places, went all a Ship-board, and in a Naval Fight, at the Iſle of *Salamis* overcame the Enemy.

This Victory was the Security of all *Greece*, for *Xerxes* being worſted by Land as well as by Sea, infamouſly fled out of *Europe*; after whoſe departure the *Grecians* returned each to their ſeveral home: But the *Athenians* being Maſters of a Fleet of near Four Hundred Ships, purſu'd the Enemy a great way, and took the Town of *Seſtos* upon the *Helleſpont*, which was in the Poſſeſſion of the *Perſians*: Where taking up their Winter-Quarters, as ſoon as the Spring came, they returned home, and having got their Wives and Children together, they rebuilt their City, which the Enemy in their abſence had taken, and burnt, and repaired the Walls, and fortified the Port. This *Perſian*, or as *Thucydides* calls it, this *Median*, War, *Cicero* ſays was at the ſame time of the *Volſcian* Hoſtilities againſt *Rome*, in which *Coriolanus*,

riolanus, a *Roman* Exile, was concerned, which was in the Year after the Building of *Rome* 256.

This *Persian* Expedition *Herodotus* treats of, who was older than *Thucydides*. *Cicero* calls him the Father of *Historians*, but confesses he writes abundance of Fabulous Stories.

The *Lacedemonians* were very much disgusted at these Fortifications of the *Athenians*, but being unable to vent their dissatisfaction any other ways, they contented themselves with murmuring against it. The *Athenians* joyning all their Force, took *Cyprus*, and the City of *Byzantium*, which were in the hands of the *Persians*.

Pausanias was at this time one of the *Lacedemonian* Commanders, and being found Guilty of Treachery, was starved to Death, being block'd up in a place he had fled to for safety; of which *Themistocles* being also accus'd, made his escape.

Greece after this was disturb'd by several Foreign, and Civil Wars, and Dissensions, which *Thucydides* in short relates: But Fifty Years after the departure of *Xerxes* out of *Greece* (as *Cicero* has it from *Thucydides*) that great War broke out, in which the whole *Peloponnesus* entred into a Confederacy against the *Athenians*, who chose for their General *Pericles*, the Disciple of *Anaxagoras* the Philosopher, who, as *Aristophanes* says, by the subtilty of his Tongue could Thunder, and raise a Tempest that should affect all *Greece*: For among the

Ancients

Ancients the ſame were Maſters of Vertue as well as Eloquence.

On the other ſide, *Archidamus*, King of the *Lacedemonians*, was elected General. *Thucydides* was the Contemporary, and Emulator of *Pericles*.

Cicero ſays, that *Pericles* took *Sophocles* the Tragick Poet for a Partner in his Command.

But now 'tis time to return to *Xerxes*, who was kill'd by his Subjects, who deſpis'd him for his ill Succeſs.

His Son *Artaxerxes Longimanus* ſucceeded to the Throne, and to him it was that *Themiſtocles* in his Exile (which I mention'd before) fled; who dyed, and was buried at *Magneſia*.

After *Longimanus* Reign'd *Darius Nothus*, who had marry'd *Paryſatida*, the Daughter of *Xerxes*, and Siſter of *Artaxerxes Longimanus*: But the Lawful Sons of *Longimanus* Reign'd before him. In the time of this King was this *Peloponneſian* War I have mention'd.

And tho' the *Athenians* had their hands full, yet, as *Thucydides* ſays in his Third Book, in the Fourth Year of this War they ſent a Fleet into *Sicily*, under pretence of Aiding the *Leontines* againſt thoſe of *Syracuſa*, but their real Deſign was by that means to bring that Iſland under their Juriſdiction, that ſo they might with the greater eaſe ſubdue all *Greece*. But when they often return'd, and nouriſh'd Factions there, *Hermocrates* ſo contriv'd it, that the *Sicilians* laying aſide all Animoſities, united in Peace, for the *Athenians* aim'd at the com-

mon Subversion, and Slavery of them all; which he convinc'd them of, and gain'd his point, in the Seventh Year of this War.

Three Years after this the *Peloponnesians*, and *Athenians* made a Peace for Fifty Years, but that Agreement lasted not seven; for then they began to commit several Hostilities, without any formal breaking of the Treaty, which Injuries they often patch'd up with Truces. But in the seventeenth Year after the Treaty they broke out into open War, with all their utmost Efforts, which continu'd for Ten Years. Then the *Athenians* once more equip an extraordinary Navy, and send it into *Sicily*, the Chief Commanders among others were *Alcibiades*, and *Nicias*. The latter by several Orations endeavour'd to perswade them from a Sea-Fight: But *Alcibiades* the contrary. The *Peloponnesians* send Relief to the *Sicilians*: And at last in the Haven of *Syracusa* the *Athenians* engag'd them, but after a doubtful, and often various Fortune they were put to flight, and destroy'd. In the mean while the *Lacedemonians* enter into a Confederacy with *Darius* King of *Persia*, against the *Athenians*: And *Tissaphernes* was the General for *Darius*.

Next to *Codrus*, *Polydorus*, *Spartanus*, and *Aristomenes* the *Messenian*, these that follow are generally esteemed the most Illustrious of the *Grecian* Commanders, some of whom deserv'd well of their own Native Countries, and others of all *Greece*. They are these: *Miltiades*, *Leonidas*, *Themistocles*, *Pericles*, *Aristides*, *Pausanias*, *Xantippus*,

ippus, *Leotycidas*, *Cimon*, *Conon*, *Epaminondas*, *Leoſthenes*, *Aratus* the *Sicyonian*, *Philopœmenes*. Moſt of which were after their Services condemned to Baniſhment from the Country they had preſerv'd.

Cicero deſcribes the Port or Haven of *Syracuſa*, and ſays, that there never was any but the *Athenians* that ventur'd into it with Three Hundred Ships, and that they were overcome, and deſtroy'd there, chiefly by the Nature of the Place; and that there was the Strength and Power of *Athens* overcome, and deſtroy'd, and that there their Honour, Dominion, and Glory ſuffer'd Shipwrack.

Thucydides ſays, that the Extent of *Sicily* is as long, as a large Ship can ſail in eight days, and that it is ſeparated from the Continent Twenty Furlongs.

Darius had two Sons, *Artaxerxes Mnemon*, and *Cyrus*, the firſt after the Death of his Father ſucceeded to the Throne, and *Cyrus* was Maſter of *Ionia* and *Lydia*, but not content with that condition, he engag'd in a War with his Brother, and King, but was in it overcome, and ſlain.

Cato in *Cicero* calls this *Cyrus* the Younger King of the *Perſians*, a Man of great Senſe, and Wit, and the Glory of the Kingdom. He praiſes him too, from *Xenophon*, for his love of Husbandry. For *Xenophon* was his intimate Friend, and fought under his Standard, and for that Reaſon was baniſh'd by the *Athenian*,

who ſided with *Mnemon*. After *Mnemon* reign'd *Ochus*, the youngeſt of his three Sons.

Darius the laſt, ſucceeded *Ochus*, and was invaded by *Alexander*, the Son of *Philip* of *Macedon*, who having deſtroy'd *Thebes*, and reduc'd *Greece*, paſs'd into *Aſia*, and overcame *Darius* in three Battles, taking his Mother, Wife, and Daughters.

Darius offer'd him large Conditions of Peace, that is, half his Kingdom as far as *Euphrates*, but *Alexander* refus'd it, and never reſted till he had entirely diſpoſſeſs'd him of his whole Kingdom. But when *Darius* found that he could not bring him to a Peace upon ſuch fair Propoſals, he prepar'd for a third Battle, in which, tho' he had drawn together a very ſtrong Army, he is worſted, and in his flight murder'd by his own followers: And in him the *Perſian* Monarchy ended, which had continued for more than Two Hundred Years.

By theſe prodigious Victories *Alexander* ſubdu'd almoſt all the Nations of the Eaſt, and tranſlated the Head of Empire from *Aſia* into *Europe*, and ſo began the Third Monarchy.

THE

THE THIRD

Monarchy.

AFter this he made War in the *Indies* with ſucceſs. But he could not bear this great glut of good Fortune with Moderation, ſuch is the frailty of Humane Nature. And when he had done many proud and ambitious Actions, and had diſcover'd his deſire of being ador'd as a God, he came to *Babylon*, where he dy'd of a Fever, or as ſome Hiſtorians ſay, by Poiſon; in the thirty third Year of his Age, and twelfth of his Reign.

Cicero ſays, that *Calanus* an *Indian* had foretold him his Death; for when *Alexander* ask'd him if he had any thing to ſay, when he was going into the Burning Pile. He return'd, *I ſhall ſee you in a few days*; within a little time after *Alexander* dy'd.

His Death is reckon'd in the Hundred and Tenth Olympiad, and the Four Hundred and Ninth Year after the Building of *Rome*, that is Three Hundred and Twenty Two Years before the Birth of Chriſt.

He

He very much delighted in Arts, and Sciences, and was extreamly Liberal and Generous to Learned Men, for which he is celebrated in the Writings of a great many Authors. He was a great admirer of *Homer*, and tho' he is reported to have with him many who were to write the History of his Actions, yet when he stood beholding the Tomb of *Achilles* on the *Sigean* Shoar, he cry'd out, *O Fortunate Young Man, whose Vertue found so Noble a Fate, as to be commended to Posterity by* Homer!

As he would willingly have permitted none to draw his Picture but *Apelles*, or to cut his Statue but *Lysippus*, so he would only have those write of him, and commend his Name to Posterity, who had Parts enough to get a Reputation by their own Performances, and Wit in his Praise.

He employ'd his Tutor *Aristotle*, in writing the Nature of Animals, for the compleating of which great Work, he establish'd a great many Men to search into the Natures of Cattel, Deer, and all sorts of Game, of Fish both great and small, Birds, and the like, who should give him a particular, and exact Account of each. And that he gave to *Aristotle*, the compiler of this Work, as a Reward, * Eighty Talents.

* That is in *English* Money (supposing them to be *Attic* Talents of the lesser size, for the greater were near as much again) 15147 pound.

A greater *Attic* Talent is 250 pound *Sterling*, the lesser 187 pound.

He

He ſent *Xenocrates* the Philoſopher by his Ambaſſadors Fifty Talents; and when upon their return he was told he refus'd it, becauſe he had no occaſion for ſo much Money: *What, has he no Friends*, ſaid he, *whom he could make happy with it?*

Cicero gives this Character of him, That during his Minority, when he was the Pupil, and Diſciple of *Ariſtotle*, he was bleſs'd with a great Wit, and no leſs Modeſty; but after he came to the Crown, he grew Cruel, Proud, and Intemperate.

The Hiſtorians deliver wondrous Accounts of the Glory, Delights, and Luxury of *Darius*, for that he might not loſe any Pleaſure of the Body by the War, he had in his Camp all ſorts of Cooks, Bakers, Confectioners, and all ſuch as were Artiſts, and Maſters in the Science of Gluttony. How great even the uſual Glory, and Pomp of the other *Perſian* Kings in their daily Meals was, no Auhor has mention'd.

Cicero ſays, they had many Wives, on whom they ſettled ſeveral Cities, each to furniſh them with a ſeveral Ornament.

This was the Death of *Darius*, as I have related above, who when in his Flight he had drank a muddy, and filthy Water infected with rotten Carkaſſes, profeſs'd he never taſted a more pleaſant Liquor; the Reaſon was, becauſe he never drank to quench his Thirſt before.

After

After the Death of *Alexander* the Great, his Empire was divided among his Nobles, *Ptolomy*, *Laomedon*, *Antigonus*, *Caſſander*, *Leonatus*, *Eumenes*, *Python*, *Lyſimachus*, *Antipater*, *Meleager*, *Seleucus*. The Chief of which having deſtroy'd all the Relations of *Alexander*, aſſum'd their ſeveral Kingdoms. *Seleucus* that of *Syria*, *Ptolomy* of *Ægypt*, *Antigonus* of *Aſia* the leſs, *Caſſander* of *Macedon*, and *Greece*.

Lyſimachus was he, whom *Alexander* very much valued after he had kill'd the Lion to which he had commanded him to be thrown.

But among theſe Succeſſors of *Alexander*, and their Poſterity, there were great, and cruel Wars, as generally happens when Princes are made reſtleſs by Ambition, and deſire the increaſe of their Dominions, with the loſs, and deſtruction of their Neighbour. The long continuance of theſe Wars, having extreamly harraſs'd theſe Countries, they by degrees fell into the hands of the *Roman* People, who ſpreading their Victorious Eagles on every ſide, began the Fourth, and laſt Monarch, of which I ſhall now Diſcourſe.

In the number of the *Ægyptian* Kings, of the *Macedonian* Race, was *Ptolomæus Philadelphus*, an Excellent Prince; for he was a lover of Peace, and encouraged the Liberal Arts, and Sciences, collecting a large and magnificent Library; he commanded the Books of *Moſes*, and the Prophets to be tranſlated into *Greek*.

The

THE FOURTH

Monarchy.

THE Foundation of the City of *Rome* was at the same time when *Salamanassar*, of whom I have treated above, Reign'd over the *Assyrians*, that is, according to *Plutarch*, in the first Year of the seventh Olympiad, in the Year of the World Three Thousand Two Hundred, and Twelve, Four Hundred Years before which *Æneas* began to Reign in *Latium*, after the *Trojan* War, which *Homer* has transmitted to Posterity; the place of whose Nativity is of equal uncertainty with the Age in which he liv'd: All that I can say of him is, as *Cicero* does, that he liv'd before *Romulus*, or the Building of *Rome*.

There is no Profane Author extant of greater Antiquity than his Poems: For as *Horace* says,

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi: sed omnes illacrymabiles
Urgentur, ignotique longa
Nocte, carent quia vate sacro. Lib. 4. Ode 9.

Cicero

Cicero is of the ſame Opinion, and ſays, that there are not the leaſt foot-ſteps of any Orator before *Homer*.

Small, and contemptible was the firſt Origin of the *Roman* People, yet, God ſo decreeing it, they grew up to be Maſters of the greateſt Power.

This City was for the firſt Two Hundred, and Forty four Years govern'd by Kings.

Cicero ſays, that in the time of *Servius Tullius*, the ſixth King of *Rome*, *Solon*, and *Piſiſtratus* flouriſh'd in *Athens*, and *Pythagoras* in *Italy*. In whoſe time alſo *Tarquin the Proud* was driven out of *Rome*.

The ſame *Cicero* is of Opinion that *Athens* had then been built Seven Hundred Years.

After the expulſion of the Kings, the Government of the Common-wealth fell into the hands of the Conſuls, whoſe Office was Annual.

Lucius Junius Brutus the firſt Conſul, was no leſs vigilant, and bold in preſerving the Liberty of *Rome*, than he had been violent, and induſtrious to exclude the Kings, and eſtabliſh'd it. For when among other young Noblemen of that City, his own two Sons, *Titus*, and *Tiberius*, had entred into a Conſpiracy to reſtore the *Tarquins*, he put them to an open and infamous Death, as ſoon as the buſineſs was diſcover'd.

He alſo diſplac'd his Colleague, *Tarquinius Collatinus*, who was his Companion in the Depoſing the Kings, and an Aſſiſtant of his Deſigns,

igns, and Counſels; which *Cicero* defends as a Juſt Act, and ſays, it was both Serviceable to his Country, and Honeſt to raze out the Memory of the *Tarquins*, and their *Regal Government.*

In the thirty third Year after the Expulſion of the Kings, when all *Hetruria* had entred into a Confederacy againſt *Rome*, among other Varieties of the Fortune of the *Roman* People, there went out in one day againſt the Enemy, Three Hundred of the ſame Family of the *Fabii*, and were every one ſlain, except one that ſtay'd at home by reaſon of his Minority, and Years not yet ripe for War, who afterward propagated that Illuſtrious Family again, he being the only ſurvivor of it.

In the Three Hundredth Year after the Building of *Rome*, the irregular, and turbulent ſtate of the City oblig'd them to ſend Ambaſſadors to *Greece*, to bring from thence Laws by which it ſhould be govern'd. After their return, the Form of the Government was chang'd, and the *Decemviri* were inſtituted, as the Chief Magiſtrates. But this continued not quite Three Years. For *Appius Claudius* gave occaſion to the People to abrogate, and depoſe the whole Order, by his Wickedneſs, in the Violence he offer'd to the Daughter of *Lucius Virginius*, a Citizen of *Rome*, to bring her to yield to his Luſtful Deſires.

After this Revolution, the Power return'd again to the Conſuls, tho' not for any long continuance, for the Tribunes of the People were

were substituted in their places with Consu
Authority. But they at the end of their Ye
laying down their Command, made way f
the restoration of the Consular Dignity. An
at that time, which was in the Three Hun
dred and Fifteenth Year of the City of *Rom*
Lucius Quintius Ciminatus being made Dictato
by the means of *Caius Servilius*, the Maste
of the Horse, slew *Spurius Mætius*, and levell
his House to the Ground, for aspiring to mak
himself King, by his largesses of Corn whic
he gave to the People.

Two Years after the Power return'd to th
Tribunes, which were now increased fro
two to a greater number, according as th
Humour of the People, or the Exigence o
the Common-wealth requir'd.

This manner of Government continued al
most Seventy Years. *Furius Camillus*, omitting
the rest, was Illustrious in this Order; he wa
inferiour to none in Vertue, and Courage;
but after he had deserved the highest Honour
for his Services, he was sent into Exile by his
ingrateful Country, when he had been four
times Tribune of the People. But having de
liver'd the City from the *Gauls*, who had ta
ken it, he was restor'd to his Dignity, and in
two Years after made Dictator.

Not many Years before, *Marcus Manlius*,
who had defended the Capitol against the *Gauls*,
was cast down the *Tarpeian Rock*, upon suspi
cion that he aspired to make himself King;
and it was decreed, that from that time none
of

of the Family ſhould aſſume the Name of *Marcus*.

Camillus was again the ſeventh time created Tribune of the People, and dyed very old in the Three Hundred and Eighty Ninth Year after the Building of *Rome*; juſt a year before his Death the Power was reſtored once more from the Tribunes to the Conſuls, and that was the firſt time that one of the Conſuls was a Plebeian.

This Age produced theſe ſeveral Great Commanders to the City of *Rome*: *Marcus Valerius Corvinus*, *Titus Manlius Torquatus*, *Caius Martius Rutilius*, *Publius Decius Mus*, *Papyrius Curſor*, *Publius Philo*, *Lucius Volumnius*, and others.

Titus Manlius Torquatus, one of theſe I have named, when he was Conſul, commanded his Son to be beheaded for fighting with the Enemy without Orders, tho' he got the Victory.

Publius Decius Mus in the Battle againſt the *Latins* when he was Conſul, ſacrificed his Life for the ſafety of the Army of the People of *Rome*, for breaking violently in upon the thickeſt Ranks of the Enemies, by his own Death gave new Life to the Affairs of *Rome*.

His Son of the ſame Name imitated him in ſo Noble an Action forty four Years after, in the Wars againſt the *Senonian Gauls*, when he was the fourth time Conſul.

At this time, as I have already remark'd, *Alexander* the Great, the Founder of the Third Monarchy flouriſhed, and performed all his

Noble Deeds, in the Four Hundred and Twentieth Year after the Building of the City of *Rome*. *Livy* compares *Lucius Papyrius Cursor* to him, and enlarging his Discourse on this Point, for the satisfaction of himself, and his Reader, demonstrates that he among several others was able to oppose *Alexander*, if after he had conquered *Asia*, he had brought his Arms into *Europe*, and invaded the People of *Rome*.

'Tis granted on all hands that this *Papyrius Cursor* was a Man of the greatest Courage, Vertue, and Bravery. For, to pass in silence all his other Actions, when the *Romans* under the Conduct of the Consuls *Titus Veturius Calvinus*, and *Spurius Posthumius Albinus*, were obliged to pass ignominiously under the Yoke by the *Samnites*, and to make an unequal, and infamous Peace with them, he being chosen Consul, fought and overcame the Victorious Enemy.

When he was Dictator, by the Punishment of his Commander of his Cavalry, he made it evident how severely Military Discipline ought to be observed.

This Age, and the latter end of the last produced several Learned Men: For then it was that *Socrates* flourish'd, and all those who rose from his Learning, as from their Fountain, I mean *Aristippus*, *Plato*, *Antisthenes*, *Speusippus*, *Aristotle*, *Dicæarchus*, *Xenocrates*, *Heraclides*, *Theophrastus*, *Pomleo*, and *Strato*. All Natural Philosophers, as *Cicero* observes, and dili-

diligent and very curious in Enquiries into Nature.

At this time alſo flouriſhed a great many extraordinary Orators, as *Gorgias*, *Protagoras*, *Prodicus*, *Hippias*, *Iſocrates*, *Lyſias*, *Demoſthenes*, *Hyperides*, *Æſchines*, *Phalereus*, *Demetrius*, *Demochares*. In the ſame Age lived *Xenophon*, whom *Cicero* diſtinguiſhes by the Name of *Socratic*, and *Caliſtenes*, one of the Attendants of *Alexander* the Great, both Hiſtorians.

Dionyſius the Tyrant of *Syracuſa*, was contemporary with theſe, to whom when *Plato* (being prevail'd on by *Archytas* of *Tarentum* to go to his Court) with a little freedom diſcourſed of the Duty of a Prince, and King, the Philoſopher, as *Cicero* obſerves, ran no ſmall riſque of his Life in the diſpleaſure of the Tyrant.

This was the *Dionyſius*, that would not admit his Friends or Relations to Guard his Perſon, but Strangers, and Barbarians; he taught his Daughters to ſhave him, that he might not be obliged to truſt his Throat under the hands of a Barber; and fearing even them when they were grown up, removed all Razors from them, and made them ſinge his Beard and Hair off with burning Coals: He never came to bed to his Wives at Night, before he had made an exact, and through ſearch of all their Lodgings, and every little place of Bed, and Chamber. He made his Speeches from the top of a Turret, when he was afraid to do it from the uſual places. He gave his Pa-

rasite *Damocles*, a true relish of the Pleasure he enjoyed, and the other had just praised when at a Feast furnished out with all the Varieties of Art or Nature, that were necessary to gratifie Luxury, he commanded a naked Sword to be hung exactly over his Head by no stronger Security than the strength of a Horses hair.

Pyrrhus, King of *Epyrus*, fifty two Years after the Death of *Alexander* the Great, made a Descent into *Italy*, and engag'd in a War with the *Romans*.

In the second Year of this War he endeavour'd to perswade the Senate to conclude a Peace, and League with him, who were enclin'd to comply with his desires, till *Appius Claudius*, who was Lame and Blind with Age came into the Senate-House, and by a Speech he made turn'd their minds. *Claudius* was a Man of that great vigour of Mind, that he would not permit his own decrepidness to be any hindrance to his contributing to the good of the Common-wealth, or negligent in his own private Duties. This Oration that he made was extant in the time of *Cicero*, as he assures us.

In this same War *Caius Fabricius Lucinus* did the Common-wealth a great deal of Service; for when *Pyrrhus* had endeavour'd to Corrupt him to betray his Trust, he slighted both the Presents he sent him, and the larger Promises; and farther, sent back to that King a Deserter, that would have engag'd to have poison'd him.

him. *Cicero* compares him to the *Athenian Ariſtides.*

Nanius Curius Dentatus gave an entire Overthrow to *Pyrrhus* in his ſecond Invaſion of *Italy*, and Triumph'd for it. *Pyrrhus* was the firſt that brought Elephants into *Lucania*, a Country of *Italy* between *Pulia* and *Calabria.*

Till this time, that is, for Five Hundred Years, the People of *Rome* extended not their Arms beyond the Bounds of *Italy*, but were continually engag'd with ſome of the Inhabitants of that Tract of Land, of whom the *Latines, Vejentes, Æquians, Faliſcans, Samnites*, and *Hetrurians*, made a vigorous Reſiſtance, and with various ſucceſſes, being ſometimes Victors, and ſometimes overcome; after which they ſtill frequently endeavour'd to caſt off the Yoke by Rebelling, but after they were now wholly ſubdu'd, and ſettled peaceably under the *Roman* Government, that long, and bloody *Carthaginian* War broke out; *Carthage* is of a much greater Antiquity than *Rome.*

This War began in the 485*th.* Year after the Foundation of *Rome*, and one of the moſt Remarkable Tranſactions of it was the Reſolution of *Marcus Attilius Regulus*, which has made ſuch a noiſe in Hiſtory; for he being taken Priſoner by the *Carthaginians*, and ſent to *Rome* to ſollicit a Peace, and the exchange of Priſoners, on this Condition, that he ſhould return again to his Bonds if he fail'd of Succeſs in his Negotiation: But being come to the *Roman* Senate, he perſwaded them to the

contrary, making that appear to be the Interest of the Common-wealth. After he had done this, in complyance with his Word, which he declared ought to be kept even with an Enemy, he return'd to *Carthage*, where he was put to the most barbarous Death imaginable, for they cut off his Eye-lids, and fixing him in a Machine for that purpose, made him dye for want of sleep.

The first Success the *Romans* had in this War at Sea was under their Consul *Caius Duillius* against *Hanno*.

Cicero mentions this *Duillius* and *Manius Curius*, *Caius Fabricius*, *Attilius Calatinus*, *Cneius*, and *Publius Scipio*, *Africanus*, *Marcellus*, and *Fabrius Maximus*, as the most Illustrious *Roman* Consuls.

The following Year *Lucius Cornelius Scipio* took *Corsica*, and *Sardinia*.

This Punic War was at last concluded in the Consul-ship of *Q. Luctatius Catulus Cercus*, and *A. Manlius*, after it had continued Twenty Three Years.

Two Years after this *Ennius* was born, which was five before *Marcus Porcius Cato*, who calls him his Friend, and Acquaintance.

After this the *Romans* were involv'd in new Wars with the *Faliscans*, *Ligurians*, *Illyrians*, *Gauls*, *Boians*, and *Insubrians*.

And no sooner had they reduc'd those people, but the second Punic War broke out, twenty four Years after the first, in the Consul-ship of *Publius Cornelius Scipio*, and *Titus Sempronius*

pronius Longus. *Hannibal* was General for the *Carthaginians* in this War, and who from the Siege of *Saguntum* passing through *Spain* and *France* into *Italy*, beat the *Romans* in three successive Battles, that is, at *Ticinum*, a City of *Insubria*, now called *Dacia*, at the River *Trebia* in the *Cisalpin Gallia*, and at the *Trasymenean* Lake.

But *Quintus Fabius Maximus* being made Dictator, broke the carreer of his Victories by delaying, and avoiding Battle. This was the *Fabius* meant by *Ennius* in his Verse, *Unus homo nobis, cunctando restituit rem.*

Cicero attributes to him a Politick Cunning, and Reservedness; being a Man that could conceal and dissemble his Designs, and circumvent his Enemies, and anticipate their Counsels.

The *Romans* afterwards receiv'd a great blow at *Cannæ*, a Village in *Apulia*, which strook such a Pannick Fear into the City, that most of the Chief of *Rome* consulted how they might make their escape, and leave *Italy*: But *Publius Cornelius Scipio*, the Son of *Publius*, being then a Young Man of scarce Twenty Four Years of Age, tho' of a great, and Noble Mind, and Courage, altered their Resolutions, and obliged them to stay where they were.

Four Years after, *Marcus Claudius Marcellus*, after a long and close Siege took *Syracusa*, in the Plundring of which City *Archimedes* the Famous Mathematician was slain, who was

ſo earneſt in drawing his Mathematical Concluſion on the Ground, that he perceived not the loſs of his Country. *Marcellus* was extreamly troubled at his Death, and commanded him to be buried; and, as *Cicero* ſays, left the City not only ſafe, and untouch't, but ſo adorn'd, that it appeared to be an Eternal Monument both of his Conqueſt, and Clemency; and that the Victory of *Marcellus* brought leſs Deſtruction to the Men of that City, than the Prætorſhip of *Verres* did to the Gods. But *Livy* ſays, there were not a few Inſtances in this Structure of infamous Avarice, Cruelty, Envy, and Indignation.

An Hundred and Thirty Years after this, the Sepulchre of *Archimedes* was ſo over-grown with Briars, and Shrubs, that it was not known by the Inhabitants themſelves, till *Cicero*, then Quæſtor of *Sicily*, having found it out by ſome deſcription he had met with, diſcover'd it to the Senate of *Syracuſa*.

Cicero ſays, that *Syracuſa* was the greateſt, and moſt Beautiful of all the *Grecian* Cities, and that it was compoſed of four very great Cities: The firſt was called, The *Iſland*,, in which was the Fountain *Arethuſa*, that abounded with Fiſh. The Second, *Acradina*, where the *Forum*, *Piazza*'s, and Senate-Houſe were. The Third, *Tyche*, where the Temple of *Fortune* was. And the Fourth, *Neaples*, which was the laſt built, and adorn'd with a Magnificent Theatre.

Sicily,

Sicily, as the ſame *Cicero* affirms, was the Principal, and firſt of all Foreign Nations that ſought the Friendſhip of the People of *Rome*, and was the firſt that was called a Province.

All *Campania*, upon the Victory that *Hannibal* obtained at *Cannæ*, ſurrendred to him, and his Army taking their Winter Quarters at *Capua*, was wholly enervated with Luxury and Plenty.

Three Years after the taking of *Syracuſa*, *Capua* ſurrendred to the *Romans*, and it was long deliberated by the Senate, whether it ſhould not be wholly razed to the Ground; though at laſt it was concluded to ſpare it from entire Deſtruction: But to prevent all future rebellious Attempts, they were deprived of their Fields, their Magiſtracy, Senate, Publick Council, and of every ſhadow of a Government; and it was ordered to be a Market, or Store Town for laying in Proviſion, the Retreat of the Orators, the Fair of the Peaſants, and the Granary of *Campania*.

Two Years after, *Aſdrubal* brought new Succours into *Italy*, but was overthrown, and ſlain at the River *Metanſus* by the Conſuls *Marcus Livius Solinator*, and *Caius Claudius Nero*.

In the mean while *Publius Cornelius Scipio* met with Succeſs in his *Spaniſh* Expedition, where his Father and Uncle loſt their Lives; and having recovered the whole Province, returned to *Rome*, and being made Conſul, deſired *Africa* for his Province, that he might transfer

transfer the War thither. But *Quintus Fabius Maximus* opposed him, and urged that it was more reasonable first to beat *Hannibal* out of *Italy*, before they attempted *Africa*. But *Scipio* on the other hand urged, that when the *Carthaginians* perceived the War to be fixt in their own Country, they would be obliged to recal *Hannibal* out of *Italy*, in whom they put their chief Hope and Confidence.

After a long dispute on the Matter, the Senate granted *Sicily* to *Scipio*, and gave him leave if he judged it convenient to proceed to *Africa*: Which in some time he puts in execution, and by the Event proved what he had alledged to the Senate, the certain consequence of his Advice. For the *Carthaginians* finding themselves worsted in several Battles, and that they suffered very much by the prevailing Arms of the *Romans*, recalled *Hannibal* out of *Italy*. So that great General was much against his will obliged to return home, and leave *Italy*, where he had for sixteen years together carryed all before him, and had chose out the place where he designed to Encamp under the Walls of *Rome*. Being come into *Africa*, he was at last overcome by *Scipio* in a very great Battle, who by the consent of the Senate of *Rome* after this made Peace with the Enemy. By these *African* Exploits he obtained the Sirname of *Africanus*.

But here 'tis worthy our Observation to consider out of what prodigious straights the *Romans* brought themselves; for now for several Years

Years their Fortune seemed to depend upon a very nice and slender turn; but they were fated to surmount all Difficulties, and Distresses, and to raise themselves to be the Lords of the whole World. Which *Hannibal*, they say, foresaw, when the News was brought him of the Overthrow of his Brother *Asdrubal*. The words that he spoke on this Occasion, *Horace* makes use of in that Ode where he celebrates the Praise of *Drusus*, and his Family. And I am of Opinion that this Ode deserves to be got without Book by every Young Man, it contains so much Elegancy and Learning.

The *Romans* having made Peace with the *Carthaginians*, besides those Wars which they were engaged in in *Italy*, *Istria*, and *Lusitania*, had a very bloody War with *Philip* King of *Macedon*, who had enslav'd *Greece*. *Titus Quintus Faucinus* was the *Roman* General in this War, who having vanquish'd the Enemy, by the Order of the Senate restored *Greece* to its Liberty, and obliged *Philip* not to engage in any War without the Bounds of *Macedon*.

This War was followed by another against *Antiochus* King of *Syria*, who passing into *Europe*, was beaten by *Manius Glabrio*, and driven out of *Greece* by the *Romans* with the help of *Philip* King of *Macedon*.

These Kings of *Syria*, *Asia*, and *Macedon*, were the Posterity of those Commanders, who after the Death of *Alexander* the Great, parted the Provinces of the World among themselves, as I have before related. For after the *Romans*

mans had made Peace with *Carthage*, and subdued all *Italy*, and reduced to their Power the greateſt part of the moſt adjacent parts of *Europe*, arrived to that degree of Power, that very remote Kings and Nations ſent to implore their Amity.

Thus the *Ægyptians* ſent an Ambaſſy to *Rome*, to deſire the Senate to take the Tutelage, and Care of their young Prince *Ptolomæus Epiphanes*, as yet but a Boy, and not capable of adminiſtring Publick Affairs, or of coping with *Antiochus* the Great, from whom the greateſt Danger threaten'd him.

Upon which the Senate ſent to *Antiochus*, to forbid him attempting any thing upon *Ægypt*. With which he being much offended, and puſh'd on by *Hannibal* (who had now retir'd to his Court) to engage in the War, paſſed into *Greece*, and was there put to flight, as I have already ſaid. The *Romans* getting a Fleet ready, purſue him into *Aſia*, and in a very great Battle Conquer him, and ſo drive him beyond the Mountain *Taurus*.

Cicero Reports, that *Antiochus*, after he had received theſe blows, uſed to ſay, that the *Romans* had done him a conſiderable Kindneſs, and in freeing him from too large a Care, had taught him to be content with more moderate Bounds of Empire. *Lucius Cornelius Scipio*, the Brother of *Africanus*, was General in this War, and from it was dignified with the Sirname of *Aſiaticus*.

After

After this, *Marcus Fulvius* conquered the *Ætolians*, and Triumphed for his Victory.

But after *Publius Scipio Africanus*, who was Lieutenant-General to his Brother, returned out of *Asia* home, the Tribunes of the People began to pick holes in his Coat, and would not let him alone; to avoid which, he retir'd to his Country Villa at *Linternum* in *Campania*, and there dyed, according to some Authors, in the fifty second Year of his Age; a Man inferiour to none: He was the Contemporary of *Marcus Portius Cato*.

Cicero, in his Dialogue of Old Age, introduces *Cato* speaking very Honourably, and much like a Friend of *Scipio*, and the inclinations of their Age; chiefly extolling the greatness of his Mind. But *Livy* represents *Cato* as an Enemy of *Scipio's*, and one that did generally lessen, and enviously diminish the Reputation of his Courage. *Cicero* attributes to him a great readiness, and celerity in the dispatch of Affairs.

In this time flourished the Poets *Ennius*, *Plautus*, and *Nævius*.

After *Antiochus* was thus worsted, *Hannibal* fled to *Prusias* to the King of *Bithynia*: And when the *Romans* demanded him to be delivered to them, to avoid falling into their Hands, he poisoned himself.

Antiochus Epiphanes succeeded his Father *Antiochus* in his Throne, and Designs upon *Ægypt*, endeavouring to make himself Master of it by Treachery; though he was Uncle to

Philo-

Philometer King of *Ægypt*, who had now succeeded his Father; using his Relation, as a means of accomplishing his Ends, he professed himself his Guardian, and resolved to make away him, and divert the whole Power and Administration of Affairs to himself. But the *Romans* being again sollicited by the *Ægyptians*, who had found out his Treachery, sent *Caius Popilius Lænates* Ambassador to him.

He when he came into the Presence of *Antiochus*, summoned him in the Name of the People of *Rome* to raise the Siege of *Alexandria*, and march away: But *Antiochus* desiring time to consider of it, *Popilius* with the Stick he had in his hand made a Circle about him, and aloud commanded him not to stir out of that Circle till he had returned his Answer, who being terrified with the Power of the *Romans*, of which he was not ignorant, promised Peace.

I touch upon these Transactions to shew how the *Romans* from small beginnings have by degrees increased, and what Progress they made, till they arrived to the height of Empire. For now their Courage could be no longer confined within the Bounds of *Italy*, but passing them, penetrated into the several Parts of the World. But there remained a great deal yet behind for them to perform before they could reach that vast Power, and Command, which took in the chiefest part of the known World, as I shall in few words make evident.

Philip

Philip King of *Macedon*, of whom I ſpoke but now, very highly reſenting the hard Meaſure he had received from the *Romans*, in having his Power reduced into too ſtrait a compaſs, thought of renewing the War. But he being prevented from putting his Determinations into execution by Death, left his Throne to his Son *Perſeus*, who, being long before diſguſted at the *Romans*, inherited his Reſolutions of War as well as his Crown. But *Lucius Æmylius Paulus* in his ſecond Conſul-ſhip overcame him, and in the Battle took both him, and his Wife, Mother, and Children Priſoners, and carryed them in Triumph, gaining by that the Sirname of *Macedonicus*; and from this time *Macedon* was made a Province of the *Roman* Empire.

Ennius, according to *Cicero*, dyed juſt the Year before, when he was Seventy Years of Age. *Publius Cornelius Naſica* ſome few Years after Conquers *Dalmatia*: After which in a few Years the third *Punick* War broke out.

For the *Carthaginians*, impatient of Peace and Idleneſs, turn their Arms chiefly on *Maſſaniſſa* King of *Numidia*, a Friend and Confederate of the *Romans*, and invaded his Country; the Senate upon his Sollicitations Decree a War in his Defence, about the Six Hundred and Fourth Year after the Foundation of *Rome*. But they differed in their Opinions whether they ſhould ſpare the City, or totally level it to the Ground. They that were for ſparing it urged, that if *Carthage* were deſtroyed,

ſtroyed, the *Romans* would fall out among themſelves in Civil Wars. But *Marcus Porcius Cato* on the other hand laid before them the great danger the Common-Wealth of *Rome* would be continually in if this City were not entirely deſtroyed. Which Opinion at laſt prevailed, though he dyed in the midſt of the Diſpute, in the Eighty fifth year of his Age. *Cicero* places him among the Ancient Orators, in the next degree to *Marcus Cornelius Cethegus*, who was celebrated by *Ennius*, as he ſays; and that there were One Hundred and Fifty of his Orations extant in his time, full of great Thoughts and Words; he condemns his Contemporary of a Criminal Niceneſs, in not peruſing them, and compares him to *Lycias*, an *Athenian* Author.

Publius Scipio Æmylianus, the Son of *Paulus Macedonicus*, and adopted Grandſon of *Scipio Africanus*, was made General in this third *Punick* War. He proſecuting the War that was begun by others, in the fourth Year takes *Carthage*, after a hot Siege of ſome days continuance, Plunders, Burns, and Levels it to the Ground, gaining the Name of *Africanus* too as well as he who before had beat *Hannibal*.

And this was the end of this Powerful City, of greater Antiquity than *Rome* it ſelf, and not much inferiour to it in Noble Commanders, and had been many Years Miſtreſs of a large Dominion.

Cicero ſays, that *Publius Scipio*, after the taking of *Carthage*, reſtored to the *Sicilians* thoſe Statues

Stutues and Ornaments, which they had taken from them ſome Years before. Amongſt the reſt he reſtored to thoſe of *Agrigentin* that Bull, which was reported to be that of *Phaleris* the Tyrant, in which he uſed to put thoſe he deſtined to Death, and then cauſed a Fire to be kindled under it.

This *Phaleris* was not ſlain by Treachery, or any private Conſpiracy, as many other Tyrants were, but by the Publick Outrage of the whole Body of the *Agrigentines* in an open Mutiny.

Cicero calls *Africa* the Cittadel, or Caſtle of all the Provinces.

Much about this time the *Romans* declared War againſt the *Achæans*, a People of *Greece*, for their violating the Rights of their Ambaſſadors. *Lucius Mummius* the Conſul was made Generaliſſimo of the Forces the *Romans* employed in this War; who having in the Battle gained the Victory, all *Achaia* ſurrendred to him, and he by the Order of a Decree of the Senate burnt and deſtroyed *Corinth*, the chiefeſt, and moſt wealthy City of all *Greece*, which *Cicero* calls the Light or Beauty of *Greece*, leſt recovering it ſelf from the preſſures it then lay under, it ſhould in time increaſe its Strength, and eſtabliſh its Power. This Conqueſt gained *Mummius* the Sirname of *Achaicus*.

At this time it was that *Variatus* poſſeſſed himſelf of *Luſitania*. A Man that from a Shepherd became a Hunter, from that a Robber, and in a little time Commander of a

brave Army. He held out the War againſt the *Romans* ſeveral Years, and fought them ſeveral times with Succeſs, and was at laſt kill'd by Treachery; and not before his Death did *Decius Junius Brutus*, then Conſul, ſubdue all *Luſitania*, even to the Sea Coaſts.

The *Romans* at this time received a great blow from thoſe of *Numantia*, a People of *Spain*. The Senate made an extraordinary Election of *Publius Scipio Africanus* to the Conſulſhip, and gave him the Charge of this War againſt the *Numantines*, who had rejected the Peace that was made by the Conſul *Mancinus*, becauſe it was not for their Honour.

Who marching thither with his Army, reduced the Souldiers to a more ſevere Diſcipline; for they had by a remiſneſs of Commanders been permitted to grow more looſe and effeminate, and leſs able to undergo the Fatigues of War. After he had beſieged the City of *Numantia* ſome time, he took it, and razed it to the Ground Fourteen Years after the Deſtruction of *Carthage*, and the Six Hundredth of the Foundation of *Rome*.

Cicero calls *Carthage* and *Numantia* the two Terrors of the *Roman* Empire. About the ſame time began the Tumult of the Slaves, who had got to ſuch a Powerful Head in *Sicily*, that the Conſul *Caius Fulvius* found it no eaſie matter to reduce them.

The next War the *Romans* had was in *Aſia*, againſt *Ariſtonicus*, upon this occaſion: *Attalus* King of *Pergamus* had by his Will made the

Roman

Roman People his Heir; but *Aristonicus* his Relation taking Possession of that part of *Asia*, deprived the *Romans* of their Legacy: But he was conquer'd, and at last taken Prisoner by *Marcus Perpenna*, then Consul.

The Year following, which was IↃCXXV Year of the Foundation of *Rome*, *Publius Scipio Africanus* was stifled, as 'twas thought, by his Relations in his Bed in the Night-time.

Cicero gives him the Character of Eloquent, and of the highest Integrity and Honour in the World: And affirms, that though the whole City was extreamly affected with his Death, yet there was no care taken to discover the Authors of it, but that there appeared two Suns that Year. And thus this extraordinary Man dyed in the fifty sixth Year of his Age; which *Cicero* in a most ingenious Fiction pretends was foretold him by *Africanus* the elder.

In this Age lived *Lucilius*, *Terence*, *Pacuvius*, *Accius*, *Licinius*, *Cæcilius*, *Afranius*. *Caius Lælius*, the intimate Friend of *Africanus*, calls *Pacuvius* his chief Friend, and *Terence* his Acquaintance.

After this, *Fabius Maximus* being Consul, in a famous Battel overcame the *Allobroges*, *Averni*, and *Ruteni*, Nations of *Gallia*, now *France*.

At the same time was *Caius Gracchus*, the Tribune of the People, killed in *Rome*; a Man of great Eloquence, and a great stickler for the *Agrarian* Law, whose Brother, *Tiberius Gracchus*, was killed for the like Cause twelve Years before.

on

Cicero says, they were both Eloquent, and though the Orations of *Tiberius* were not so fine for Language, yet that they were sharp, and full of Knowledge. But he says, those of his Brother *Caius* ought to be judged by Youth before any, because they are fit not only to sharpen the Wit, but also to nourish and cherish it. He calls him the most Ingenious and Eloquent of the *Romans*.

Caius Gracchus dreamt, that he saw his Brother *Tiberius*, who informed him that he should come to the same Death that he did; which he told to several of his Acquaintance before he was made Tribune of the People, as *Cicero* reports.

The Laws that were enacted by them are still extant, as that for settling Colonies, Priviledges of Souldiers, Government of Provinces, the Suffrages of the People, and disposing of the *Attalick* and *Asiatick* Laws.

After these Tumults of the Tribunes of the People followed the Wars with *Jugurtha* King of *Numidia*, which was begun under the Conduct of *Lucius Calpurnius Bestia* the Consul, and carryed on by *Quintus Cæcilius Metellus*, and finished by *Caius Marius* (who had formerly served as a Souldier under *Publius Scipio*) in their several Consul-ships. For when *Bocchus* King of *Mauritania*, who was the Ally of *Jugurtha*, had experienced the Prowess of the *Roman* Arms in an Overthrow he received from them, unwilling to run the risque of the War any longer, delivered *Jugurtha* bound to

Sylla,

Sylla, who was sent for that end to him by the Consul *Marius*.

In this Year, that was the Six Hundred and Forty Seventh of the Foundation of *Rome*, *Marcus Tullius Cicero* was born, and Eight years before him *Quintus Hortensius*, a Famous Orator.

In the time of the Wars of *Jugurtha*, vast numbers of the *Cimbri* and *Theutoni* made irruption, some into *Italy*, and some into *Gallia*; and after they had done the *Romans* a great deal of Damage in several great Overthrows, were all entirely cut off by *Caius Marius* in his fourth Consul-ship; the *Theutoni* at the *Sextian Waters*, a Town of the Province of *Gallia*, and the *Cimbri* on the Confines of *Insubria*.

This Success was followed close with new Disturbances, for many of the People of *Italy* rebelled against the *Romans*; that is, the *Samnites*, *Peligni*, *Marsi*, *Vestini*, *Marucini*, *Umbrians*, *Picentes*, and the *Lucani*.

Various was the Success of this War, and they were with no small difficulty at last reduced.

Soon after another great and dangerous Misfortune befel the Common-Wealth, or at least threatened it; for *Mithridates* King of *Pontus* had driven *Ariobarzanes* King of *Cappadocia*, and *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia*, Friends and Allies of the City of *Rome*, out of their Kingdoms; and having made himself Master of *Phrygia*, a *Roman* Province, he passed on into *Asia*.

Upon which the Senate Decree War againſt him. But there aroſe a Faction about the Commander of this War; for ſome were for *Sylla*, who was of Noble Birth, and others for *Caius Marius*, among whom was *Publius Sulpitius*, Tribune of the People.

But *Sylla* having an Army to back him, drove *Marius* out of *Rome*, who, after he had hid himſelf in the Marſhes of *Minturnas*, ventured in a ſmall Boat, with no little hazard, to paſs into Exile in *Africa*.

Cornelius Cinna being Conſul, whilſt *Sylla* was abſent in the *Aſiatick* War began new Diſorders; but being caſt out of the City by his Colleague *Cneius Octavius*, he drew what Forces he was able together, and joyns himſelf with *Caius Marius*, who left *Africa* to lay hold of this Opportunity to play his Game afreſh.

To this purpoſe having got their Forces into a Body, they both ſit down before *Rome*, on the ſide of *Janiculum*: And being let in by the Remiſneſs and Treachery of the Inhabitants, whoſe Diviſions rendred them uncapable of holding out any longer, they ſpread Confuſion, Slaughter, and Rapine in every part of the City: When they had done this, they declare themſelves Conſuls, and back'd by that Authority, they committed a great many Cruelties; *Cinna* commanding *Marcus Antonius*, an excellent Orator, to be put to Death; and *Marius* inflicted the ſame Puniſhment on *Quintus Catulus*.

Sylla

Sylla having Notice given him of these Transactions at *Rome*, having now recovered most of those places *Mithridates* had possessed himself of, made Peace with him, and returned into *Italy*. But *Marius* dyed before he came, when he had been seven times Consul.

But *Cinna* having made *Cn. Papyrius Carbo* his Colleague, endeavoured, with the Son of *Marius*, to oppose the Power and Arms of *Sylla*, but to no purpose, for they were overcome by him: And *Sylla* by that means having now all the Power in his hands, prosecuted all that had sided against him with the greatest Severity. He proclaimed a Proscription, and disposed of the Goods of the Proscribed, and deprived their Children of their Liberty, making them incapable of obtaining any Command in the Common-Wealth. But after this, being made Dictator, he disposed of all Affairs with an Absolute and Arbitrary Power, his Will being the Law of all things; he lessened the Power of the Tribunes, and in a Speech he openly said, that he Sold his Prey, when he disposed of the Goods of the Citizens of *Rome*. In short, all depended so entirely on his Command, that there was no one held his Goods, Country, or Life, on any surer Tenure than his Pleasure.

He was so inveterate against *Marius*, that he commanded his dead Body, which was buried near the River *Anio*, to be torn in pieces, and to be scattered about. But he himself was the first of the *Cornelian* Family of the Patri-

cian degree, that ordered his Corps to be burned after he was dead, fearing perhaps he might meet with the same measure, which he had given to that of *Marius*.

Cicero gives this Character of *Marius*, that he was a Man of Courage and Honour; that he was not easily appeased when Angry: He calls him the Terror of the Enemy, and the Hope and Safety of his Country. He calls *Sylla* violent, and *Cinna* cruel.

Sylla made four new Laws, of Falsity, of Parricid, of the *Sicarii*, and of Injuries.

When he was Dictator, *Cicero* being four and twenty years old, pleaded his first publick Cause for *Sextus Roscius Amerinus*.

The greatest Orators before him were *Quintus Catulus*, *Caius Julius*, *Marcus Antonius*, and *Lucius Crassus*; in whose time, as *Cicero* observes, the *Roman* Language was in its perfection.

But this Age wherein *Cicero* lived was the most Learned of any of the *Roman* Empire: For to say nothing of so many Eminent Orators, there were a great many able Lawers, in which number I reckon *Caius Aquilius Gallus*, *Lucius Lucilius Balbus*, *Caius Juventius*, *Sextus Papyrius*, the Scholars of *Quintus Mutius Scævola* the Chief Priest, from whom *Cicero* had some Instructions in his Youth.

Publius Servius Sulpitius was Contemporary with *Cicero*, and was the Scholar of those I have named, and Master to *Aulus Ossilius*, *Publius Alphenus Varus*, *Caius Titus*, *Cæsius*, the two *Ausidii*,

Aufidii, *Caius Atteius Pacuvius*, *Flavius Priſcus*, *Cinna*, and *Publius Cæcilius*.

At the ſame time with *Sulpitius*, flouriſhed *Caius Trebatius*, whoſe Scholar was *Antiſtius Labeo*.

Cicero ſpeaking in the Praiſe of *Sulpitius* after his Death, ſays, That if all the Lawyers that have ever been known for their Skill in the Laws in the City of *Rome*, club'd their Knowledge together, they could not make one of equal ability to *Sulpitius*: For he was no leſs a Student of Juſtice and Equity, than of the Law.

Of all that number that were proſcribed, there none remained but *Quintus Sertorius*, a Man of great Courage and Skill in the Art of War. He retiring into the fartheſt part of *Spain*, procured to himſelf ſuch a Power, that he maintained a Bloody War with the *Romans*, and having beaten ſeveral Commanders for the Common-Wealth, reduced a great many Towns into his poſſeſſion.

But at laſt the Care and Command of this War was given to *Pompey*, and after it had continued Ten Years with various Succeſſes, *Sertorius* was ſlain by Treachery, which brought all *Spain* into the hands of *Pompey*.

At this time *Nicomedes* King of *Bithynia* dying, left the *Roman* People his Heirs. But *Mithridates*, who had before made a League with *Sertorius*, in the midſt of the Factions of *Marius* and *Sylla*, having poſſeſſed himſelf of *Bithynia*, renewed the War with a great deal of Power and Reſolution.

Lucius

Lucius Lucullus was sent with an Army against him, who in his Consul-ship having had the better of him in several Engagements of Horse, when he was Proconsul, drove him into *Pontus*, having routed his Army, and dispossessed him of *Bithynia*. Where being again in a very furious Battle overcome, *Mithridates* fled to *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*. *Lucullus* pursuing him, in several Fights worsted both their Forces. But that which hindred him from putting an absolute end to the War, and rob'd him of that Fruit and Glory of an entire Conquest, was the Tumults of the Souldiers, which some of his Enemies cunningly stirred up and fomented.

For a little after *Lucullus* was recalled, and *Cneius Pompeius* sent in his place. *Cicero* in an Oration which he made to the People in the Praise of *Pompey*, was one that perswaded this alteration.

This did not hinder *Lucullus* from Triumphing upon his return, and presenting the *Romans* with a Splendid Entertainment. After which quitting Publick Affairs, he retired to his own House, and led a private Life, in the study of Philosophy, and collected a very large and Noble Library. In this his Retirement he kept up the Grandeur and Magnificence, his Equipage and House as high as ever. *Cicero* mentions his Library, and says, he used to frequent it.

Pompey drove *Mithridates* to that Extremity, as to seek his Safety by Flight, and pursued him

him a great way. *Cicero* says, that when *Tigranes* had surrendred himself into his hands, and was beheld in a suppliant and mournful posture by him, he raised him up, and put his Crown on his Head again, which he had thrown aside, and placed him again on his Throne, though under some certain Conditions, which he was to observe.

Mithridates being at last besieged by his own Son *Pharnaces*, killed himself.

Pompey had gained a great deal of Authority by the War against the Pirates, which he finished before his Expedition against *Mithridates*.

This War being ended, there broke out another Civil Discord. For *Lucius Catiline* with many others had entred into a Conspiracy for the subversion of the Government; who being by the extraordinary Care and Diligence of *Cicero*, then Consul, discovered, and driven out of the City, was overcome and slain by *Caius Antonius*, *Cicero*'s Colleague, after he had mustered together in *Hetruria* a number of Desperado's, to try what he could do by open Force, his private endeavours being disappointed.

Cicero was not a little fond of this Service he did the Common-Wealth, for he mentions it often in his Works, with a Face of Ostentation; reckoning up not only those Prodigies which were seen in the Night at that time, as unusual Flames and Burnings in the Sky, Thunder-bolts that fell, and Earthquakes; but looks

in

in those other Prodigies, which happened two years before he was Consul, in the Consulship of *Lucius Cotta*, and *Torquatus*, which were these: That most of the Towers of the Capitol were Thunder-strook, and the Images of the Gods, and the Statues of the Ancients thrown down, and the Brass in which the Laws were inscribed melted; and even the Statue of *Romulus*, the Founder of *Rome*, when he was little, and sucking the Teats of a She-Wolf: All which he applies to the delivery he had brought the City from *Catiline*'s Conspiracy.

If we may credit the Character that *Cicero* gives of *Catiline*'s Nature and Genius, we shall agree with him, that there never was such a Monster in the World besides, composed of such contrary, nay, opposite inclinations and desires.

In the Consulship of *Cicero*, *C. Octavius* was born, and *Judea*, after *Pompey* had taken *Hierusalem*, was made Tributary to the *Roman* Common-Wealth.

Five Years after this, in the Consulship of *Lucius Piso*, and *Aulus Gabinius*, the *Helvetians*, dissatisfied with the Barrenness of their Country, were entred the *Roman* Province in *Gallia*, with a very numerous Army, designing to pass through that into the Body of *Gallia*, whither they resolved to transplant themselves, invited by the Fertility of the Country.

But

But as ſoon as *C. Julius Cæſar* had received information of their Motions, this Province being allotted him by the Senate, having drawn his Forces together, he marched againſt them, and coming to a Battle, worſted them. After which, marching from *Veſontio*, a Town of the *Sequani*, he vanquiſhed not far from the *Rhine*, *Arioviſtus*, a King of the *Germans*, who had made an inroad into *Gallia Celtica*, and ſubdued the *Hedui*, who were a People Friends and Confederates of the *Romans*. Purſuing his Conqueſt, he brought all *Gallia* into the *Roman* Subjection; and paſſing the Sea into *Britany*, made a Conqueſt of part of that Iſland.

Cicero ſays, *Cæſar* ſent him Letters from *Britany*, dated the firſt of *September*, which he received the fourth of *October* following. When *Cæſar* went upon his *Gallick* Expedition, *Cicero* being perſecuted by *Publius Clodius*, Tribune of the People, went into Baniſhment, having firſt made an Oration to the Knights and People, commending to their Care and Protection his Children and Family.

But being after a few Months Exile recalled by the Senate, and received by the Acclamations and Welcomes of the People, he made an Oration to the *Romans*, in which he returned his Thanks to thoſe that had been his Friends.

He afterwards laid the cauſe of his Baniſhment on the Conſuls *Lucius Piſo*, and *Aulus Gabinius*, making it appear that he was betrayed by them; this he makes out in the Orations

Orations againſt them both; in one of which he perſwades the Senate to deprive them of their Provinces of *Syria* and *Macedonia*, and not to recal *Cæſar* from *Gallia* in the midſt of his Succeſs, but that they ſhould lengthen his Command, till he had entirely put an end to the War.

In the mean time *Ptolomæus Auletes* King of *Ægypt*, being driven out of his Kingdom by the Rebellion of his People, on pretence of his Cruelty and Supinity, came to *Rome*, and was, by the Mediation of *Pompey* to the Senate, reſtored to his Throne by *Aulus Gabinius*, who employed in that Affair by the Senate, diſpoſſeſſed *Archelaus*, that was ſet up by the People.

Gabinius was at laſt Fined to the Publick Exchequer Ten Thouſand Talents; or, as ſome of our Modern compute it, Sixty Hundred Thouſand Crowns of Gold; becauſe he had received as great a Sum from *Ptolomy*.

Marcus Craſſus, to whom the Senate had decreed the *Parthian* War, having the *Euphrates*, was perfidiouſly ſlain by them, being drawn to a Parley, and there overpower'd, not expecting any ſuch matter.

This is the *Craſſus*, who uſed to ſay, that no Man deſerved to be called Rich, but he who could keep an Army out of his own private Eſtate.

About this time alſo *Titus Annius Milo* ſlew *P. Clodius*. *Cicero* undertakes the Defence of *Milo*, in the third Conſulſhip of *Pompey*, who

was

was nevertheleſs obliged, for all he could ſay, to go into Exile.

The *Gallick* War being ended in the eighth year after it began, the Civil War broke out betwixt *Caius Julius Cæſar*, and his Son-in-Law *Pompey*. The cauſe of which was, that *Cæſar* was denyed the Conſulſhip, unleſs he firſt diſmiſſed his Army, and delivered up his Province: But he was perſwaded that he could be in no Safety if he left his Army; yet he offered this Condition of Accommodation, to quit it, if *Pompey* were obliged to do the ſame; but this offer being refuſed, he with an incredible diſpatch marched from *France* to *Italy*, and having entred *Romagna*, he took ſeveral Towns, ſome by Surrender, and others freely received him.

As ſoon as this News arrived at *Rome*, *Pompey* and the two Conſuls, *Caius Marcellus*, and *Lucius Lentulus* fled from thence to *Brunduſium*, a Sea-Port Town of *Apulia*. Thither *Cæſar* follows them, but the Conſuls had already paſt the Sea to *Dyrrhachium*, and *Pompey* ſoon after had followed them. But when *Cæſar* found for want of Ships that he could not purſue them as yet any further, he returned to *Rome*, and there having ſummoned the Senate, he complains of the Injuries he had received, and at the ſame time propoſes Conditions of Peace. But finding the Senate not very forward in the Negotiation, he goes away for *Marſeilles*, where he found the Gates ſhut againſt him; but getting a Fleet together, he beſieges it cloſe

by

by Sea and Land: But leaving the continuance of that to his Lieutenants, he marches for *Spain*, where in a little time he has all the *Pompeian* Army, with its Leaders *Petreius* and *Afranius* surrendred into his hands.

From his *Spanish* Expedition, he returns to the Siege of *Marseilles*, who now despairing of Relief, surrendred the place into his hands; where hearing the News, that he was in his absence by *Marcus Lepidus* made Dictator, he returns to *Rome*, where he is made Consul with *Publius Servilius Isauricus*. And having settled the Affairs of the City, he transported his Army into *Greece*, and there in *Thessaly* coming to a Battle with *Pompey*, after a Bloody Fight, wins the Day, and though much inferiour in Number, takes the Camp of the Enemy.

Pompey from this Fight fled into *Ægypt*, where then Reigned *Ptolomæus Dionysius*, the Son of *Ptolomæus Auletes*, whom *Pompey* by his Interest had restored to his Throne, as I have already declared. For which Benefit he hoped in a grateful Return, he should find Shelter and Assistance in that Kingdom. But the King being but a Boy, and his Courtiers either fearing a Mutiny, or else despising his Fortune in that Distress, by Treachery Murder him. *Cæsar* pursuing his flying Enemy, arrives at *Alexandria* with Three Thousand Two Hundred Men, and there he first heard of the Death of *Pompey*.

In

In this very Juncture the King of *Ægypt* was at War with his Sister *Cleopatra*. But *Cæsar* being Consul, and now at *Alexandria*, would rather have had their Controversie ended by their Right before him, than that they should have recourse to Arms, since some few Years before the Senate had by a Law admitted *Ptolomy*, the Father of the present King, into the number of their Allies. But the Officers of the Court resented this extreamly, complaing that the Majesty of their King suffered not a little diminution, when he was summoned to plead his Cause before another, as a Superiour Power. Wherefore they proceeded to Arms against *Cæsar* with all the Malice of an enraged Revenge, but with a great deal of difficulty and danger he at last subdued them, and the King being slain, he reduced not *Ægypt* into the form of a Province, but gave the Government to *Cleopatra* and her younger Brother.

From thence *Cæsar* passing into *Syria* and *Pontus*, overcame *Pharnaces* the Son of *Mithridates*, and suppress all Disturbance in *Cappadocia*, *Armenia*, *Gallo-græcia*, *Pontus*, and *Bithynia*.

After which returning once more to *Italy*, and *Rome*, after the middle of Winter, about the Winter Equinox, he passes from *Lilybæus* into *Africa*, though he was advised by a great Southsayer not to venture over the Sea till after the Winter Season were over.

For thither had fled from the *Pharsalian* Battle, *Scipio*, and *Cato*, the great Grandson of *Marcus Porcius Cato*, and having got together a very great Army, had engaged *Juba* King of *Mauritania* to espouse their Quarrel: But were at last, after the arrival of *Cæsar*, almost every Man destroyed.

But *Cato*, to avoid falling into his hands, killed himself at *Utica*, which *Cicero* defends, and says, it was better for him, to whom Nature had given such an incredible * Moroseness, or Obstinacy, than behold the Face of the Victorious Tyrant.

* *Gravitatem.*

Cato was of the Stoical Opinion, and sometimes advanced some very harsh Sayings in the Senate, as if he had been in the Government of *Plato*, and not in the *Roman* Dregs, as *Cicero* Phrases it.

After all this, *Cæsar* again came to *Rome*, and when he had Triumphed for *Gallia*, *Ægypt*, *Pontus*, and *Africa*, he went into *Spain* against *Sextus Pompeius*, and at last subdued him.

But having now vanquished all his Opposers, and on every side spread an Universal Tranquility and Peace, in the fifth Year after the beginning of the Civil War, he returned to *Rome*: And when he had Triumphed for his *Spanish* Conquests, he incurred the Envy and Hatred of many by accepting of the perpetual Dictatorship, which was offered him; and modelling the Senate with an Absolute Power,

Power, according to his own Will, ingrossing to himself almost the sole disposal of all other Dignities to whom he thought fit. And having thus changed the Government of the Common-Wealth, fixing the Supream Power in one Man, the Conspiracy against him took effect on the Fifteenth of *March*, five Months after his Return, in the Senate-House of *Pompey*, where he was killed by those very Men, whom he had by frequent and fresh Obligations bound to be his Friends, to whom he had even given their Lives and Estates, in receiving them into Favour after they had espoused the Cause of *Pompey*, and fought against him. Of which number were *Marcus* and *Decius Brutus*, *Caius Cassius*, *Cneius Domitius*, *R. Trebonius*, *Q. Tullius Cimber*, the two *Servilii*, *Casca*, *Hala*, and several more.

Mark Antony the Consul, and *Cæsar*'s Colleague, accused *Cicero* to the Senate, as guilty of the Conspiracy, because he had aloud congratulated *Marcus Brutus* by Name, for the recovery of their Liberty, when he as soon as *Cæsar* was slain held up his Bloody Dagger on high.

Some say, that *Cæsar* seeing *Brutus* come towards him, spoke to him in *Greek*, and called him Son, but by what Authority I know not. 'Tis true, that 'tis evident from *Cicero*, that *Brutus* was Fifteen Years younger than *Cæsar*.

There were several Laws made in his Consulship and Dictatorship, and from his Name

called *Julia*; as the *Agrarian*, of *Judgments*, of *Force*, of *Majesty*, of *Bribery*, of the *Priesthood*, of *Usury*.

Every Body allows *Cæsar Clemency*; *Cicero* gives him besides that, Wit, Ingenuity, Judgment, Reason, Memory, Learning, Knowledge, Industry; though he bore his Government with a great deal of uneasiness, but that he kept private; and in a Letter to his Intimate Friend *Atticus* he says of it, *This Royalty will not be of above half a Year's continuance.*

'Tis evident that *Cicero* discovered a great deal of inconstancy and wavering all along in the Controversie betwixt *Cæsar* and *Pompey*. For first, siding with the latter, and following even his Camp, although he blamed his Despair and Negligence, in his Epistles to his Friends, called *Cæsar*, that had opposed his Party with Arms, a Tyrant and Monster: Yet when *Pompey* was beaten, and slain, and he saw *Cæsar* Pardon a great many that had been in Arms against him, he turned his Style, and in three Orations extolled him to the Sky. And when *Cæsar*, upon his being informed of Plots that were against him, had said sometimes, that he had lived long enough, he earnestly prest him to cast off that Opinion, for though he had obtained Honour and Glory enough, and so might have lived long enough for his own particular Happiness, yet he had not lived long enough for the Common-wealth, who could not subsist without his Protection and Government. That he had no reason to

stand

ſtand in fear of any Danger; *For all of us promiſe you not only Sentinels and Guards, but alſo our own Boſoms and Bodies to oppoſe all Attempts againſt you.*

And after all this he ſeemed not a little pleaſed with his Death, when he ſaid, that his Murderers had obtained ſo much Glory by the Fact, that it ſeemed to be more than Mortal, and almoſt to exceed the capacity of Heaven to contain.

This therefore was the Fourth and laſt *Monarchy*. And here we muſt obſerve, how this City from very ſmall Beginnings increaſed, and roſe to the Supream Authority, and higheſt Power, which, though built by Shepherds, became at laſt the Miſtreſs of the whole known World.

And now I ſhall with all the brevity the Subject will allow, proceed to diſcover how by degrees it declined from this height of Power to its entire Deſtruction.

The End of the Firſt Book.

Jo. Sleidan's HISTORY Of the Four Monarchies.

BOOK II.

AFter the Death of *Cæsar*, *Caius Octavius* his Sister's Grandson having gained the *Roman* Legions to his Interest, prosecuted the Assassins with a great deal of Severity: And though he pretended at first to take Arms in Defence of the Common-wealth against *Mark Antony*, yet as soon as his Affairs were ripe for Execution, dividing the Empire betwixt himself, *Mark Antony*, and *Lepidus*, he

he eſtabliſhed the *Triumvirate*, the conſequence of which was the Death of *Cicero* in the Sixty ſixth Year of his Age, and the 711*th*. of the Building of *Rome*, who was ſacrificed to the Indignation of *Anthony*, againſt whom he had made ſeveral Orations; and Eight Years before him dyed *Quintus Hortenſius*, who, as I have before obſerved, was juſt ſo many Years older.

Cicero was certainly out in his Politicks, when upon *Mark Antony*'s diſturbing the Common-Wealth from the Death of *Cæſar*, he recommended to the Senate with an extraordinary *Encomium Caius Octavius*, a Relation of *Cæſar*'s, and a Youth of but Twenty Years of Age; perſwading them, not regarding the unripeneſs of his Age, to make him Conſul: And the eaſier to prevail with them, he produced ſeveral Examples of Antiquity to confirm it no Novelty; and with no ſmall pains removed thoſe Fears, which might any way influence them to the contrary, aſſuring the Senate he durſt engage his Credit with them, that he ſhould never degenerate from what he was at preſent, or ever fall ſhort of their beſt wiſhes and deſires. But ſoon after diſcovered his Error, when betray'd by him, he fell into the Power of *Mark Antony*. *Marcus Brutus* indeed very much condemned him for his Flattery of him.

But Differences ariſing from Jealouſies, which ſeldom fail where there are Partners in Empire, after the *Triumvirate* was broke, on

pretence of some Plots against *Octavius*, and *Marcus Lepidus* banished. *Octavius* made War against his Colleague *Mark Antony*, and after the *Actian* Victory taking *Alexandria*, obliged him and *Cleopatra* (of whom I spoke before) to kill themselves, and reduced the Kingdom of *Ægypt* to a *Roman* Province.

History assures us, that the Revenue of *Ægypt*, in the Reign of *Ptolomæus Auletes*, was Twelve Thousand and Fifty Talents; which, if you reckon *Ægyptian* Talents, amounts to Three Millions, Twelve Thousand, Five Hundred Pounds of our Money: But if *Alexandrian*, which is more likely, *Alexandria* being the Seat of that Monarch, it comes to Four Millions, Five Hundred, and Eighteen Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty Pounds *Sterling*; each *Ægyptian* Talent being Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and each *Alexandrian* Three Hundred and Seventy Five. But 'tis believed that after it fell into the *Romans* hands it was much increased by the additional Commerce of the *Indies* and *Æthiopia*.

Antony being thus overcome, *Octavius* reign'd alone Forty four Years, and in the Twenty Ninth of his Reign, and the Three Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourth Year of the Creation of the World, according to the Computation of most, was born *Our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*, seven Years after *Herod*, sirnamed the Great, had rebuilt with a great deal of Magnificence the Temple of *Hierusalem*, which had been destroyed.

Mark

Mark Antony was married to the Sister of *Octavius*, but in his *Asiatick* Expedition falling in Love with *Cleopatra*, deserted her, and gave himself entirely up to the Embraces of the *Ægyptian* Queen, which was one cause of this War. Authors have delivered such Account of the Luxury of these two Lovers, that it almost seems incredible; all which as well as their Lives ended in that Catastrophe I have mentioned. This *Antony* was the Grandson of that Famous Orator *Marcus Antonius*, of whom I spoke in the former Book.

In the Reign of *Octavius* the *Romans* first made War upon the *Germans* in their own Country. 'Tis true, *C. Julius Cæsar* twice worsted them, but it was in *Gallia*, first routing *Arioviſtus* in the Country of the *Celtæ*, and next at the Confluence of the *Maese* and the *Rhine*. After which Victory he built a Bridge, and passed the *Rhine*, but after a small stay there, he returned into *Gallia*, and broke the Bridge.

Two Years after making a new Bridge over the *Rhine* a little higher than the former, he march'd his Army over, with a Resolution of Invading the *Suevians*; but being soon informed by his Scouts and Spies, of all things, and being deter'd by the difficulty of the Attempt, and the fear he should want Provisions, and a safe Retreat, he repassed the River, and breaking down half the Bridge, left the other half standing, and fortified it with a Castle, and furnished that with a Garrison, that the Enemy

Enemy might not wholly loſe their apprehenſions of his Return. This is all, as he himſelf declares in his Commentaries, that *Julius Cæſar* ever attempted upon the *Germans*. But *Octavius* made War upon the *Rhæti* and *Vendelici*, by his Generals and Brothers, *Tiberius* and *Druſus*, and invaded that part of *Germany* now called *Weſtphalia*, by his General *Quintilius Varus*, from the Country of the *Ubii*, a People in Confederacy with the *Romans*. But this Army under the Command of *Varus*, was almoſt entirely cut off by *Arminius*, the General of the *Cheruſci*, between the Rivers *Amaſius* and *Lupia*. *Horace* has an excellent Ode to comfort *Virgil* on the Death of this *Quintilius Varus*.

Druſus was ſlain in *Germany*, leaving two Sons, *Germanicus*, a Man of extraordinary Merit, and *Claudius*. *Horace* in a learned Ode, as I have taken notice before, celebrates him as deſcended from *Claudius Nero*, who was the ſecond time Conſul with *M. Livius Solinator*, and deſtroyed *Aſdrubal*, the Brother of *Hannibal*, upon his Arrival in *Italy* with new Forces, near the River *Metaurus*. *Auguſtus* alſo ſubdued the *Aquitani*, *Pannonii*, *Dalmatians*, *Illyrians*, and the *Salaſſians*, Inhabitants of the *Alpes*. 'Tis reported that he often thought of quitting the Government of the Common-Wealth, till the conſideration that he could with little ſafety live a Private Live, and that it was a raſhneſs to commit that to the diſpoſal of many, made him alter thoſe Reſolutions.

In

In the thirty third Year of his Reign *Herod* the Great dyed, who was made King of *Judea* by *Mark Anthony* in the third Year of his *Triumvirate*: Eight Years after whose Death, *Archelaus* his Son and Succeſſor, was baniſhed to *Vienna*, a City of *Gallia*, or *France*. Authors inform us that *Octavius* kept on foot for the Guard of the Empire forty four Legions; three in *Ægypt*, as many in *Spain*, eight in *France*, and the *Low-Countries*. Some have attempted to give us an Account of the Yearly Expence of theſe Armies, amounting to 102000000 of Golden Crowns: That is, *viz.* * 272000 Yearly to every Legion, a Legion conſiſting of Six Thouſand Foot, and Five Hundred Horſe.

* According to this Diviſion it ought to be but 101568000.

Octavius is very much praiſed for his Eſteem of, and Liberality to Learned Men. The Poets of his Time of the greateſt Reputation, were *Varius*, *Virgil*, *Ovid*, *Plotius*, *Valgius*, *Fuſcus*, the two *Viſci*, *Pollio*, *Meſſalla*, *Bibuli*, *Servius*, *Furnius*, and *Horace*, who deſires only that his Writings may pleaſe them, without valuing what the reſt of the World thought of them.

There was a continued Series of great Wits in *Rome* from the time of *M. Porcius Cato* and *Africanus* the elder, to the Reign of *Auguſtus*, which was almoſt the extremity of the flouriſhing of the *Latin* Tongue free from corruption; for from thence by degrees it degenerated from its Purity, till at laſt it was loſt in that Bar-

Barbariſm we now find it. *Tully* ſays, that Poets born at *Corduba*, have ſomething groſs and exotick in their Works; but what would have been his Judgment of thoſe Poets above a Hundred Years after him, not of thoſe born and educated in *Corduba*, but even in *Rome* itſelf.

Tiberius the Son-in-Law, and Adopted Son of *Auguſtus*, pretended to be very unwilling to accept of the Empire, being with no ſmall difficulty brought to it by the humble and earneſt Entreaties of the Senate; and in the beginning of his Reign never diſpatch'd any Buſineſs of Moment without the Advice and Concurrence of the Senate: But he ſoon laid aſide the care of the Common-Wealth, and gave himſelf entirely up to his Pleaſures. In his Reign the *Parthians* poſſeſſed themſelves of *Armenia*, and the *Dacians* and *Sarmatians* of *Myſia*, the *Germans* invaded the *Gauls*; but all theſe blows to the Publick gave him very little concern.

Some great Divines have placed the Death of *Our Lord and Saviour* in the fifteenth Year of this Prince's Reign; but St. *Luke* ſays, he was in that Year baptized by St. *John*. In this time flouriſhed *M. Cocceius Nerva*, the Father and the Son, and *Caſſius Longinus*, great Lawyers.

The Father of *Tiberius* the Emperour, was *Tiberius Nero*, who had ſerved under *Caius Julius Cæſar* in the *Alexandrian* War.

Caius

Caius Caligula, the very ill Son of a very good Father, the before-mentioned *Germanicus*, ſucceeded *Tiberius* in the Empire, a perfect Monſter of Humane kind. 'Tis ſaid, that *Tiberius* in the twenty three Years of his Reign, had got together a vaſt and prodigious Treaſure of Gold, which *Caligula* ſquandred away in the firſt Year of his Reign. About the ſecond Year, *Herod Antipas*, the Son of *Herod* the Great, who had put to Death St. *John Baptiſt*, was baniſhed to *Lyons*, and *Herod Agrippa* ſucceeded him in the Kingdom of *Judea*, who put to Death St. *James* the Apoſtle.

Caligula being ſlain, his Uncle *Claudius* ſucceeded him, who upon the Revolt of *Britany*, went thither in Perſon, and upon the Recovery of part of that Iſland, returned home. In his Reign was a great and general Famine, which St. *Luke* mentions, as foretold by the Prophet *Agabus*.

Nero, the Succeſſor of *Claudius*, too plainly inſinuated that he intended in time to deſtroy the whole *Senatorian Order*. In his Reign the *Romans* and their Allies received a great blow in *Britany*. The Legions were diſgraced in *Armenia*, and *Syria* was with much ado kept from falling off. After which *Gallia* rebelled, under the Conduct of *Julius Vindex*, and *Spain* under *Sergius Galba*; and when he now at laſt began to think of reducing them to their Duty, and was preparing to go for *Gallia*, all his other Armies he had in his ſeveral Provinces

vinces rebelled. 'Tis evident from Hiſtory what a Cruel and Luxurious Prince he was, and therefore being declared an Enemy by the Senate, he with the aſſiſtance of a Slave of his ſlew himſelf. In his Reign flouriſhed *Seneca*, and *Lucan*, *Perſius*, and *Silius Italicus*, the laſt of which was Conſul in the laſt Year of it.

From this time began the Cuſtom of the Army's chooſing Emperours; and by this means *Veſpaſian* came to the Empire: For to him came over the Armies of *Myſia*, *Pannonia*, *Syria*, and *Judea*, from *A. Vitellius*, and took the Oath of Fidelity to him.

This Prince reduced *Achaia*, *Lycia*, *Rhodes*, *Byzantium*, *Thrace*, *Samus*, *Cilicia*, and *Commogenia* into the form of *Roman* Provinces, and by the Conduct of his Son *Titus* overcame, and wholly deſtroyed the City of *Hieruſalem*.

Domitianus made War with the *Chatti*, *Dacians*, and *Sarmatians*, and Triumphed over them. In his time lived *Statius*, *Juvenal*, and *Martial*.

Trajane being adopted by *Cocceius Nerva*, and after made *Cæſar*, twice overcame the *Dacians*, when they rebelled, and ſubjugated them to the *Roman* Empire, and formed Colonies there. And marching with his Army againſt the *Armenians* and *Parthians*, by ſurrender and favour won them all to his Dominion, and from thence obtained the Sirname of *Parthicus*; but within ſome years after moſt

of

of these Nations subdued by him rebelled, especially in *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia*. And the *Parthians*, as soon as he departed for *Italy*, deposed the King he had established among them.

Ælius Adrianus subdued the rebellious *Jews*. The cause of this War was, because the *Jews* were very much disturbed at his building a Temple to *Olympian Jove* in *Hierusalem*, which he had rebuilt, and permitted them to Inhabit. He made a Progress through *France*, *Germany*, *Spain*, *Britany*; and he passed into *Mauritania*, and returned from the *Parthians* by *Asia*, *Greece*, and *Sicily* to *Rome*. After which he once more went into *Africa*, whence returning to *Rome*, he made another Journey into *Greece* and *Asia*, from whence he passed to *Arabia*, and so into *Ægypt*. Having summoned the Senate to meet, he recommended to them *Antoninus Pius*, who succeeded him, and was a lover of Peace, and endeavouring to render himself grateful to all Men, he retained the Foreign Kings and People in their Allegiance by Humanity and Learning. In his time flourished these Lawyers: *Alburnus Valens Tuscianus*, *Vinidius Verus*, *Vibius Marcellus*, *Arrianus*, *Tertullianus*, *Salvius Julianus*, *L. Volusius Metianus*.

Marcus Antoninus, Sirnamed the Philosopher, succeeded his Father *Antoninus Pius*, who made his Relation, *Lucius Aurelius Verus*, his Companion in the Empire, and by him brought the *Parthian* War to a Fortunate Conclusion, whilst

whilſt he himſelf remained at home to Go-
vern the Common-Wealth; and after the
Death of *Verus*, Reigning alone, he was ſuc-
ceſsful in his *German* Expedition. He alſo
beat the *Marcomanni*, the *Sarmates*, the *Van-
dals*, and the *Quadi*, who invaded *Pannonia*.
For moſt of the Nations from *Illyria* to *Gaul*
had entred into a Confederacy againſt the
Romans.

The wicked and profligate Son of this Ex-
cellent Emperour, by his Generals overcame
the *Moors* and *Dacians*, ſtifled the Diſturbance
of the *Pannonians*, *Germany*, and *Britany*, which
refuſed to ſubmit to his Government; whilſt
himſelf all the while lived at *Rome* in all ſorts
of Brutality and Cruelty.

Septimus Severus was engaged in a Civil War
with *Niger* in *Aſia*, and *Albinus*, who ſollicited
the *Gauls* to a Revolt. He had Succeſs againſt
the *Parthians*, and reduced the *Jews* in *Syria*.
He ſubdued *Abagatus* King of the *Perſians*,
and the *Arabians* ſurrendred themſelves to him.
He fortified *Britany* by building a Wall from
Sea to Sea croſs the whole Iſland: And having
ſubdued the Neighbouring People that infeſted
the *Britains*, he dyed at *York*.

His Son *Baſſianus Antoninus Caracalla* inva-
ded the *Parthians* and *Armenians*, and com-
manded *Papinianus*, Prefect of the Prætorian
Cohorts, to be ſlain, becauſe he would not
defend the Parricide. In this time lived a
great many Lawyers, the Diſciples of *Papinia-
nus*, viz. *Taruntius Paternus*, *Macer*, *Terentius
Clemens*,

Clemens, Menander, Archadius, Ruffinus, Papyrius, Fronto, Anthius, Maximus, Hermogenianus, Africanus, Florentinus, Trophonius, Justus Callistratus, Venuleius Celsus.

Bassianus being killed in *Asia, Macrinus* succeeded him, who having but little Success against *Artabanus* King of the *Parthians*, finding his Legions inclining to Revolt to *Heliogabalus*, the Son of *Bassianus*, made Peace with him.

Alexander Severus, the Successor of *Heliogabalus*, a Luxurious and Effeminate Prince, was a Man of Courage, and overcame *Artaxerxes* King of *Persia*, and recovered *Mesopotamia*, lost by *Heliogabalus*. And had Success in *Mauritania, Illyria*, and *Armenia*, by the Conduct of his Generals. After which going to the *German* Wars, was slain by some of his Souldiers. The Lawyer *Ulpianus*, the Disciple of *Papinianus*, was much favoured by him; and in his time in the same Science flourished *Paulus, Pomponius*, and *Modestinus*.

Maximinus succeeded *Alexander*, who with his whole Power, composed of not only *Romans*, but also of *Moors, Osdroennians*, and *Parthians*, whom *Alexander* had in his Army, went against the *Germans*, and having laid a great part of the Country wast, burnt the Cities, and destroyed great numbers of Men, he enriched his Souldiers. Having reduced *Germany*, he came to *Syrmium*, and designed to invade the *Sarmates*. Nor did his Resolutions of Conquest terminate there, purposing to extend the

Roman Empire as far as the Ocean, over all those Nations which lay to the North of *Europe*. But the Army being disgusted at his Cruelties, chose *Gordianus* Emperour, which Choice the Senate confirmed, hating *Maximinus*, and declared him Enemy to *Rome*. But he resolving to Revenge this, having harangu'd his Army, marched for *Rome*: Upon Information of which the Senate declare *Pupienus* and *Balbinus* Emperours, and deliver the Conduct of the War against *Maximinus* to *Pupienus*. But the Souldiers killed both him and his Son, as they were reposing in their Tents under the Walls of *Aquilia*, which he then besieged.

After which, *Pupienus* and *Balbinus* being slain two Years after their Election, by a Tumult of the Souldiers, the Government was devolv'd to Young *Gordianus*. Who in the Fourth Year of his Reign, by *Mysia* and *Thrace* passed into *Asia* against the *Persians*, and in those Parts having subdued the Enemies of *Rome*, he passed by *Syria* to *Antioch*, which was then in possession of the *Persians*: But by frequent Battles with Success, he obliged *Sapores* and the *Persians* to retire within the Bounds of their own Country, who a little before were Formidable even to *Italy* it self. In the Sixth Year of his Empire, he was slain by the Contrivance and Treachery of *Philip*, Præfect of the Prætorian Cohorts, in a Tumult he had raised for that purpose.

The same was the end of *Philip*, who sent his Generals with an Army of *Romans* and their

their Allies againſt the *Scythians*, who invaded the Empire.

Decius being choſen his Succeſſor by the *Illyrian* Army, the Senate afterwards allowing of the Choice, firſt ſtifled the Commotions in *France*, and then having commended the care of the Common-Wealth to the Senate, with their conſent he and his Son his Companion in the Empire, went on an Expedition againſt the *Scythians*; who by Land and Sea, in *Thrace* and other Parts of the Empire committed great Davaſtations and Plunders; and having often worſted the Enemy in ſeveral Battles, and now hedg'd them into a narrow place, whence they could not eſcape him, had obtained a compleat and entire Victory over them, if *Gallus Hoſtilianus*, Governour of the Lower *Myſia*, had not diſcovered his Deſigns to the Foe, by which means it happened that both the Father and Son, betrayed by the Treaſon of *Gallus*, were ſlain by an Ambuſcade, after the Battle began.

Gallus was by one Legion, and the remaining part of the *Roman* Troops declared Emperour, and made a very diſhonourable and ignominious Peace with the *Scythians*, promiſing them a Yearly Tribute; a thing till that time unheard of, and much below the Dignity and Grandeur of the *Roman* Name. Which gave ſuch heart to the *Scythians*, that breaking the Peace, they ravaged *Dardania*, *Thrace*, *Theſſaly*, and *Macedon*; nor content with this, they burnt ſeveral Cities in *Aſia*. Encouraged

by the Example of the *Scythians*, several other Nations discovered themselves Enemies to the *Romans*, and many others rebelled. The *Parthians* entred *Syria*, and took *Armenia*, driving the King *Tyridates* out of the Country.

The *Scythians* were grown to that Insolence, that they threatned *Italy* it self, and gave cause to imagine that they would perform great matters, if *Æmilianus*, the Governour of *Mysia*, encouraging his Souldiers with Promises and hopes of Rewards, had not routed them on the Frontiers of *Sarmatia*, and pursued them a great way, and plundered the Confines of their own Country. Who for this Victory was saluted Emperour by his Souldiers, and *Gallus* and his Son *Volusianus*, whom he had made his Companion in the Empire, were both slain as they were marching to oppose him. In this time St. *Cyprian* Bishop of *Carthage* flourished: Among a great many of those Epistles of his which are extant, there are some to *Lucius* Bishop of *Rome*, whom he calls Brother and Colleague; but many more to *Cornelius*, in which he complains among other things, that those who had been condemned by the Bishops of *Africa* to be degraded from their Priesthood, fled to *Rome* to have their Case better understood. Urging, that the place where the Crime was committed, was the most proper to have it judg'd: For every Pastor has his proportion of the Flock committed to his Charge, of which they must give an Account to God. That therefore there ought

ought to be no Schism made of the Concordance and Agreement of the *Hierarchy*, and that the Judgment of those was not to be despised, who had already decided the Cause in *Africa*.

In the mean while the Army that was in the *Alps* declares *Valerianus* Emperour, who was a Man of a Noble Family, which when the Souldiers of *Æmylianus* understood, they slew their Emperour, to avoid the engaging in new Troubles, and went over to *Valerianus*. *Æmylianus* when he was chosen Emperour, sent word in his Letters to the Senate, that he would deliver *Thrace* and *Mesopotamia*, and all the Frontiers of the *Roman* Empire from Enemies, and recover the *Armenia's*.

Valerianus being gone against the *Persians*, by the fault of one of his Commanders, was taken by *Sapores* King of *Persia*, who could not be prevailed with by his Neighbouring Princes, and the Confederate Nations, to set his Prisoner at Liberty, they urging that the *Romans* always grew the more Obstinate and Victorious by being overcome.

Valerianus being thus made Prisoner, his Son *Gallienus* succeeded him; who wholly neglecting the Government, gave himself over to Pleasure and Lust, which bred that general Contempt of him, that most of the Armies set up Emperours of their own in their several Provinces; that is, in *France*, *Spain*, the *Pannonia's*, *Illyria*, *Ægypt*, *Africa*, and other places; though most of them were in time

deſtroyed by Diſcords and Wars among themſelves.

In his Reign the *Goths* poſſeſs themſelves of *Thrace*, ravage *Macedon*, and beſiege *Theſſalonica*: And the *Scythians* invade *Bithynia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Aſia*. And from the *Euxine* Sea ſailing up the *Danube*, attempted the *Roman* Colonies. But *Gallienus* was of ſo ſupine and negligent a Nature, that he always returned a ridiculous and ſlighting Anſwer to thoſe that informed him of the Revolt of Provinces, and the Ruins of the Empire, as if the Common-Wealth and his Dignity were not at all diminiſhed by them. Wherefore being contemned both at home and abroad for the Sordidneſs of his Life, he created not a few Enemies to the Common-Wealth. The *Scythians* and *Goths*, and with them a great many other Nations entred into a Confederacy to deſtroy the *Roman* Empire with an Army of Three Hundred Thouſand Men, of which Number their Forces at that time conſiſted: But all theſe were deſtroyed by *Flavius Claudius*, who, *Gallienus* being ſlain, was made Emperour, a Man of great Courage, and worthy of a longer Life.

Aurelianus ſucceeded *Claudius*, having ſignalized his Valour in the Reign of *Claudius* in ſeveral places. He carried on the War in *Inſubria*, and againſt the *Marcomanni*, with a dubious Fortune, and great difficulty in the beginning, though afterwards with great Succeſs, when the Senate by his Command had conſulted

ſulted the Books of the *Sybils*, and given by them a Religious Opinion of the War. After which returning to *Rome*, he puniſhed ſome, who had endeavoured to raiſe Sedition there in his abſence: And then he began the War to recover all the Provinces of the Eaſt, which were left to *Zenobia*, a Woman of extraordinary Courage and Bravery, who was her ſelf the Inſtructor of her Children, by her Huſband *Odenatus*; who in the Reign of *Gallienus* had done many Noble Actions in thoſe Parts.

But whereſoever *Aurelianus* came the Enemies of the *Romans* were vanquiſhed, in *Illyria*, *Thrace*, and other places; and being at laſt entred the Enemies Country, he ſubdued it, after a dangerous and obſtinate Reſiſtance, and took the Queen, who confiding in the Force of the *Perſians*, and Auxiliary *Armenians*, fought it out with a great deal of Courage. The chief City of this Country he had ſubdued was *Palmyra*, which upon the Emperour's return to *Italy* rebelled, and ſlew the Governour and Garriſon placed there by him. Who coming back thither again, took and deſtroyed the City, killed Man, Woman, and Child, without reſpect to Age, Sex, or Condition. After which he reduced *Ægypt* that had revolted, and recovering all *Gallia* to the *Roman* Empire, he at laſt entred *Rome* in Triumph. From whence paſſing to the *Perſian* War through *Illyria*, he was ſlain by his Attendants.

After his Death there was an *Interregnum* for some time, which had not happened from *Romulus* to that time; but at last *Tacitus* succeeded him, who Reigning but for a few Months, performed nothing of any Consequence. This Emperour was desired by the Senate on his Death-Bed not to leave the Empire to his Children, but to some Man of known Worth, and that was *Probus*, who being received both by the Army and Senate, recovered the *Gallia's*, and overcame the *German Franks* that had invaded it, in several Battles. In *Illyria* he destroyed the *Sarmates*, and other Nations; and in his Journey through *Thrace*, by the Terror and Glory of his great Acquisitions, he brought the Barbarous People to a strict Alliance. He pacified *Asia*, and by the Awe of his Name alone obliged the King of the *Persians* to sue for Peace; which having made, he returned into *Thrace*, and Transplanted the Foreign Nations he had overcome into the Country of the *Romans*, some of which remained faithful, others proved the contrary, though he reduced all that rebelled. Finally, after he had appeased all the Rebellions and Commotions in *France*, *Spain*, and *Britany*, and had begun his March through *Illyria* to the *Persian* War, he was killed by the Treason of some of his own People.

In his time the Common-Wealth flourished to a great degree, the Nations round about being all reduced to Peace and Tranquility, which made *Probus* say, that in a little time there

there would be no need of Legions, or Garrisons, which so much disgusted the Souldery, that they thought fit to Murder him.

Carus succeeded *Probus*, who check'd the Insolence of the *Sarmates*, that was now flush'd with the Death of *Probus*, and going against the *Persians*, retook *Mesopotamia*, but Death prevented the further Progress of his Arms, which he had designed. The youngest of his two Sons, *Numerianus*, he had with him, to initiate him in the Art of War; the elder, *Carinus*, he left Governour of *Gallia*. *Numerianus* was slain by his Father-in-Law, to whom *Diocletian* succeeded, with whom *Carinus* fought several Battles for the Empire, but being at last overcome, was slain. *Diocletian* finding Tumults and Disorders spring up in several places, made *Maximinianus* his Companion in the Empire, who reduced the *Gallia's* and *Africa*, as *Diocletian* did *Ægypt*, having put to Death the causers of Sedition and Tumult. He brought also *Britany* back to the Dominion of the *Romans* Twelve Years after it had revolted. And to render the state of the Common-Wealth the firmer, and better established, that there might be no fresh Domestick Disturbances about the Succession, he adopted *Galerius*, and *Maximinianus*, *Constantius Chlorus*.

Diocletian having sent *Galerius* against *Narses* King of *Persia*, he was beaten, and lost great part of his Army; but being commanded again to renew the War, he overcame the Enemy

my in a Memorable Battle, and penetrated farther into those Eastern Parts than any Emperour, except *Trajane*; having taken *Ctesiphon*, he subdued all *Assyria*, and recovered five Provinces beyond *Tigris*, which had revolted from *Trajane*.

Diocletian having thus composed the Affairs of *Asia*, returned into *Europe*, in which the *Scythians*, *Sarmates*, *Alanes*, *Bastarnæ*, *Carpi*, *Catti*, and *Quadi*, all lived in Peace. After which both he and *Maximianus* settling their Companions in the Empire, abdicated the Government; to *Constantius* were given the *Gallia's*, *Britany*, *Spain*, *Italy*, and *Africa*; and to *Galerius Illyria*, *Greece*, and *Asia*.

At this time *Marcellus* was Bishop of *Rome*, who published a Decree that's still extant, that it was not Lawful for the Bishops of the Church to call a Synod without the Authority of that See; and that it was not Lawful for them to Condemn any Bishop, who had appealed to *Rome*. This Bishop was of a small and inconsiderable Fortune, as many of his Predecessors, when *Maxentius* followed the Emperour. Therefore 'tis easie to imagine, how probable 'tis, that he in these straits, and hiding places, should arrogate so much to himself, as to publish such Decrees.

Constantius being dead at *York*, *Galerius* adopted *Severus* and *Maximinianus*. In the mean while the Prætorian Cohorts salute *Maxentius Cæsar* in *Rome*. *Severus* being slain, *Maximinianus* took *Licinius* for his Companion in the Empire.

Empire. Among these there were great Dissentions, which made the Noble *Romans* invite *Constantine*, the Son of *Constantius*, who was in *Gallia*, to come and deliver the City from the Tyranny of *Maxentius*. Who passing into *Italy* with part of his Army, Engaging with *Maxentius*, won the Day, and after near *Rome* totally defeated his Army. Afterwards he had War with *Licinius*, who being beaten by him, and grown odious to his People, was killed by them. Some tell us, that the cause of this War was, that *Licinius* persecuted the Christians with a great deal of Cruelty, though *Constantine* had often press'd him to the contrary.

For from the Resurrection of Christ to this Age, which was near Three Hundred Years, the Christians were persecuted in various manners. For to omit what the Holy Scripture mentions of St. *Stephen*, St. *James*, St. *John*, and St. *Peter* in Prison, and delivered thence by an Angel: To say nothing of St. *Paul*, who from a severe Persecutor of Christ, became a great Sufferer for him, refusing no danger for his sake. The *Roman* Emperours imposed great and terrible Torments upon them at several times, particularly *Nero*, *Domitian*, *Trajane*, *Septimus Severus*, *Maximinus*, *Decius*, *Valerianus*, *Aurelianus*, *Diocletian*, and *Maximinianus*. But *Constantine* coming to the Imperial Throne, and embracing the *Christian Religion*, was the Refuge and Security for the Christians to fly to.

And

And now began the Bishops of *Rome* to be in some safety, all of whom before were almost put to Death, or Torments. There are reckoned from St. *Peter*, whom they will have the first, to this time, Thirty Three Bishops, whose Decrees are inserted in the Books of the Councils, but of them so many are so trivial, light, and dissonant from the Gospel, that probably they were the fictitious Products of some after Ages. But if they are true, then that saying of St. *Paul* may be very well applyed to them, that even in his time, the Man of Sin, and the Mystery of Iniquity was beginning to work. There is a Decree extant attributed to *Aurelianus*, the Fourth Bishop after St. *Peter*, in which he declares that the *Roman* Church was established the Head of all other Churches by the Command and Institution of Christ. To *Alexander*, the next but one to him, is laid a Decree for the mixing Water and Salt, and Consecrating them to Purge the People, and drive away the Ambuscades of the Devil.

But I pray how different are these things from the Majesty of the Apostles, and the Writings of St. *John* the Evangelist, who lived almost to this time. I have only mentioned these two, that a judgment by them may be made of the rest which are of the same stamp, and carry an apparent face of Ambition. And as the Discourse is unclean, so the thing it self is without Salt, which *Paul* requires in the Ministers of the Church.

To

To this may be referred the Edict of *Conſtantine*, which is inſerted into theſe Books, and which is the Foundation and Strength of their Power: For that Cauſe which is there alledged for this immenſe Liberality is falſe, and can ſo be proved from Hiſtory. But granting this Emperour was ſo very Prodigal, 'tis probable he could not diſpoſe of this Right any further than his own Life, not having it in his power to deprive his Succeſſors of their Right, who were furniſhed with an equal Power, and were Guardians of the Common-Wealth as well as himſelf: For he that diminiſhes the Publick Revenues and Juriſdictions of the Common-Wealth, cannot be juſtly called the Father of his Country. Nor can he prejudicate and award to each according to his deſert.

By the Command of *Conſtantine* a Council was ſummoned to meet at *Nicea*, a City of *Bithynia*, where it met in a very great Number, and condemned the Opinion of *Arrius*, which was, that Chriſt was not the ſame ſubſtance with the Father.

Biſhops came to this Council, not only from *Europe* and *Aſia*, but from *Ægypt* and *Libya*. By this Council 'twas decreed, that *Ægypt*, *Libya*, and *Pentapolis*, ſhould reſerve their old Cuſtom; to wit, that they be all ſubject to the Biſhop of *Alexandria*, ſince the *Roman* Biſhop alſo uſed and retained this Method. Alſo that, *Antioch*, and other Churches ſhould each keep their ſeveral Priviledges.

After

After this Synod, *Eustatius* broach several pernicious Opinions against Marriage, about new and unheard of Garments, of not eating Flesh, and of quitting ones Possessions.

But these Opinions spreading so that a great many married People began to be divorced, and a great many Slaves running from their Masters, ran to this new Habit, as they termed it: And the Women doing the same, forsook their Husbands; and the Ministers of the Church who had Wives, and those who eat Flesh, were looked upon as impure, and odious to God; a Synod was called at *Gangra*, a City of *Paphlagonia*, where all the Teachers of this Doctrine and their followers were condemned.

Constantine being complemented by the Senate and People of *Rome* for the restoration of the Peace and Security he had bestowed upon the Common-Wealth, wholly applyed himself to the Foreign Wars, and vanquished the *Goths* and *Sarmates* in many Battles, who had made inroads into *Thrace*; and in his Old Age decreed War against the *Persians*, who depopulated *Mesopotamia*: And when he came into *Asia* with his Army, taking a Medicine for his Health, he dyed, not without the suspicion of being poisoned. This is the *Constantine* that was called the Great, and who removed the Seat of the Empire from *Rome* to *Byzantium*, a City of *Thrace*, which from his own Name he called *Constantinople*. He began his Reign about the Three Hundred and Twelfth Year

Year after the Birth of Christ; and 'tis reported many strange and unusual Comets appeared before his Death.

He left three Sons, *Constantine*, *Constantius*, and *Constans*, among whom the Empire was divided: To *Constantine* fell part of the *Alps*, *France*, the *Low Countries*, *Spain*, *Britany*, the *Orcades*, *Ireland*, and *Thule*. To *Constans*, *Italy*, *Africa*, and the Islands *Illyria*, *Macedon*, *Achaia*, *Peloponnesus*, and *Greece*. To *Constantius*, *Asia* and *Thrace*. *Constantine* not content with this Division, invaded the Dominion of his Brother *Constans*; and being now come to *Aquileia*, coming to a Battle with the Forces of *Constans*, his Army being lost, himself was slain. *Constans*, who in the mean while was engaged in the War against the *Getes* and *Sarmates* in *Dacia*, after this Victory I have mentioned came into *Italy*, and getting over the *Alps*, passed into *France*, and two years after the Death of his Brother had the whole surrendred to him, but was soon after killed by the perfidiousness and Treason of *Magnentius*.

The Souldiers being before won and corrupted by Rewards, Salute this Traytor with the Title of Emperour. Which as soon as *Constantius* understood, who was the only surviving Brother of the three, leaving his Cousin-german and Brother-in-law *Gallus* his General in *Asia*, came with a Powerful Army first into *Italy*, and then into *France*, and there in a very great Battle overcame *Magnentius*, who however escaping, sent to desire Peace; but

all

all terms being rejected by the Conquerour, he once more came to decide it by a Battle, but without Succeſs, whereupon flying to *Lyons* after the rout, and ſeeing his very followers endeavoured to ſurprize him, having no place to retreat to, he killed himſelf.

After this *Conſtantius* not being able to reclaim his Couſin *Gallus*, whom he left, as I have ſaid, General in *Aſia*, from abuſing that Power committed to his charge, he commanded him to be put to Death. After which he returned to *Aſia* to finiſh the *Perſian* War, which he was fain to delay a while by the Commotions cauſed by *Magnentius*. But becauſe at this time the *Germans* made Incurſions into the Provinces of *France*, and plundered and deſtroyed the Country, he adopted *Julian* the Brother of *Gallus*, and committed to him the Government and Defence of thoſe Countries.

Julian fighting ſeveral Battles with Succeſs, drove the Enemy beyond the *Rhine*; he took a great many Priſoners, and freed no leſs a number of *Roman* Souldiers that had formerly been taken, and near *Strasburg* almoſt entirely cut off the Enemy's whole Forces. Which made the Souldiers ſalute him not only *Cæſar*, but *Auguſtus*, and was then crowned with a Diadem, though, as he pretended, againſt his Will; for writing to *Conſtantius*, he endeavour'd to divert the Guilt of the Fact from himſelf. But *Conſtantius* extreamly reſenting the Inſolence, deſiſted from his *Perſian* Expedition, and by gentle and obliging means endeavouring

to

to keep the Neighbouring Nations to the Duties, he began his Journey towards *Europe*, to reduce *Julian* to his Duty; but before he had got out of *Asia*, being taken with a Fever, he dyed, naming *Julian* for his Succeſſor.

During the Reign of *Julian*, the Enemies of the *Roman* Empire kept themſelves within the Bounds of their own Countries, none daring on any ſide to cauſe any Diſturbance. Whilſt going againſt the *Perſians* waſted Country of *Aſſyria*, and came as far as the City *Cteſiphon*, having put the Army of the Enemy to flight; but at laſt retreating with his Army, he was fallen upon in the Rear by the rallied Foe, in which Engagement receiving a Wound, he preſently after dyed, an Enemy to the Name of Chriſt.

The Army having thus loſt their Leader, being reduced to great ſtraits, chooſe *Jovinian* Emperour. At this time lived *Julius*, *Biſhop* of *Rome*, the firſt of that Name, whoſe Letters to the Oriental Biſhops are extant, in which he more than once inſiſts upon the preheminence of his See, and that he alone, being the chief Biſhop by the ſingular Priviledge and Divine Decree, has the Lawful Authority of calling General Councils. One would wonder with what confidence he could write at that rate, when before him *Conſtantine* had ſummoned that of *Nice*, and a Hundred Years after, the Emperour *Martian* that of *Chalcedon*. He alſo pretends, that he alone, as Biſhop of that City, has the Right of Judging of the

Cauſes of Biſhops, and other great Affairs of the Church. But the Biſhops that were met at *Antioch* could not bear this his Arrogance, but ſent him a bold Anſwer, That he ought not to annul the Decrees made by them, but that, ſince they were of the ſame Degree and Dignity in the Church, as himſelf; for from thence the Goſpel of Chriſt firſt ſpread it ſelf into the World, and at laſt came to *Rome*. That if he perſiſted, and ſhould make any new Decrees, that they ſhould not obey him, or have any Communication with him, but take ſuch Meaſures as the buſineſs required.

In another Synod of that City, much more numerous, and before this, among other things they Decree what is the Duty of a Biſhop, what of a Metropolitan; if at any time matters of any greater conſequence ſhould come into Debate, for they Order, that if the Biſhops diſagree, the *Metropolitan* ſhall from the next Province procure ſome Judges to aſſiſt him in the deciding the matter. But if any Biſhop be condemned by them by a general Vote, for any Crime, that it ſhall not be in the Power of any other to retract it. They alſo Decree, That the Biſhop ſhall faithfully diſpence and beſtow the Sacred Goods for the uſe of the Poor; and that he himſelf, if there be a neceſſity for it, take out of them what will ſuffice him to ſubſiſt on, ſince St. *Paul* ſays, we ought to be content with Food and Cloaths. But if the Biſhop ſhould divert thoſe Goods to the private Advantage of himſelf, or his Relations,

lations, and commit the management of them to his Kindred, That the Irregularity be rectified by a Synod.

The Enemy preſſing upon him, *Jovinianus* made a diſhonourable and ignominious Peace. For he not only agreed to Surrender the five Provinces *Galerius* took beyond the River *Tigris*, and part of *Meſopotamia*; but alſo obliged himſelf not to aſſiſt the King of *Armenia*, an Allie and Friend of *Rome*. But returning with his Army homewards, he dyed in *Bithynia*.

The Army immediately choſe *Valentinian* Emperour, who after he arrived at *Conſtantinople*, made his Brother *Valens* his Partner in the Empire, and committing thoſe Countries to his charge, went againſt the *Germans*, and ſubdued the *Saxons* near the Ocean. He is ſaid to have dyed in *France* with Anger. At which time his Brother *Valens* was in *Aſia*, to put a ſtop to the Progreſs of the *Perſian* Army, who breaking the Peace, were deſtroying *Armenia*, and renewing the War againſt the Empire; but returning from thence into *Europe* to oppoſe the *Hunns*, or *Tartars* and *Scythians*, who invaded *Pannonia*, *Epirus*, and *Theſſaly*, being worſted in a Battle againſt them, and wounded, he was conveyed into a Cottage, where he was burnt, the Enemy ſetting fire to it.

There is extant an Edict of theſe two Emperours, *Valentinian* and *Valens*, commanding all ſuch as fled from the Service of their Country and Employs, to the unactive Life of Contemplation and a Monaſtery, ſhould be dragged

out of their Retreats, and forced to ſerve as Souldiers againſt the Enemies, or loſe all the Benefits of Life, and their Endowments to be appropriated to the Uſe and Maintenance of ſuch as ventured their Lives in their Country's Service. The Enemy after this having beſieged *Conſtantinople*, being bought off with Money by the Emperour, at laſt raiſed the Siege. *Valentinian* having ſubdued the *Saxons*, made his Son *Gratianus* his Companion in the Empire.

Wherefore upon the Death of his Father and Uncle, *Gratian* ſucceeded both. And when the Common-Wealth was ſhook with Commotion and Diſturbances on every ſide, *Gratian* choſe *Theodoſius*, an excellent Commander, and ſent him into the Eaſt. He beat the *Hunns*, and drove the *Goths* out of the Confines of *Thrace*. After which *Gratian* by the Treaſon of one *Maximus*, one of his Commanders, was ſlain in *France*. *Auſonius*, ſome of whoſe Poems are ſtill extant, was his Maſter, and by him promoted to the Conſulſhip. His Son *Valentinian* was ſlain by a like Treaſon of *Arbogaſtes*, one of his Friends.

But the Traytors eſcaped not without their juſt Puniſhment, both of them being deſtroyed by the Emperour *Theodoſius*. *Maximus* being taken at *Aquileia*, was put to Death; and *Arbogaſtes* killed himſelf.

Theodoſius having thus deſtroyed the two Uſurpers and Tyrants, made his Sons, *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, his Companions in the Empire:

pire: And becauſe they were as yet but young' he conſtituted two Guardians over them; *Ruffinus* over *Arcadius*, and *Stillico* over *Honorius*, and not long after dyed. By his Command there was a Synod held at *Conſtantinople*, in which was condemned the Opinion of *Macedonius*, who denyed the Divinity of the Holy Ghoſt. Thoſe Fathers that met there, to the number of an Hundred and Fifty, ordained Biſhops there as well as at *Antioch*, which the Synod calls a true and more Ancient Catholick Church. And *Hieruſalem*, which it calls the Mother of all Churches. And theſe their Decrees they direct to *Damaſus* Biſhop of *Rome*, who had endeavoured to get them to that City.

St. *Hierom* in his Youth was intimate with *Damaſus*. This Remarkable Saying was his, That the Prieſthood was of equal Merit to a Biſhop, of what place ſoever, either of *Rome*, *Eugubium*, *Conſtantinople*, *Rhegium*, *Alexandria*, or any place elſe.

Theodoſius was a Man, as Hiſtory aſſures us, of great Piety, and received with a great deal of Patience, the Reprehenſion and Oppoſition of St. *Ambroſe*, Biſhop of *Milan*, when he denyed him entrance into the Church.

Arcadius Reigned in *Conſtantinople*, and *Honorius* at *Rome*. But *Ruffinus* the Tutor of the firſt ſollicited the King of the *Goths* to Invade the Emperour, hoping by that means to gain the Empire for himſelf. But the deſigned Treaſon being diſcovered, he was cut to pieces by the Souldiers.

Innocent the first *Roman* Bishop of that Name, Excommunicated *Arcadius*, as we find it in the *Pontifical Law*, because he consented to the Banishment of St. *John Chrysostom* from his Church. At this time also flourished St. *Austin* Bishop of *Hippo*, who was present at the Third and Fourth Councils of *Carthage*, in which 'twas decreed, That no Bishop should have his Residence far from his Church: And that he should not have a Pompous Equipage, but a plain and homely Furniture and Table, and raise themselves Authority by their Faith and Integrity of Life. That they should use the Revenues of the Church, as things lent, not as a Propriety. *Innocent* also wrote to St. *Austin*, and *Aurelius* Bishop of *Carthage*, and exhorting them to mutual Prayers and Supplications, calls them Brothers, and fellow Priests. *Zozimus* succeeded *Innocent*, who praising the Decrees of the Fathers, and of Antiquity, says, That it is not Lawful so much as for the *Roman* See, as they call it, to change, or establish any thing contrary to them. He also condemns the Custom of his Time, when illiterate Fellows aspired to the Sacerdotal Degree.

Boniface the First succeeded *Zozimus*. At this time was the Sixth Council of *Carthage*, which was very numerous, where also was St. *Austin*. Whither *Boniface* sent his Legates to inform them, that the Council of *Nice* had adjudged the Right of taking Cognizance of all Provinces to the Church of *Rome*: And therefore

therefore desired the Fathers there assembled, to Decree and confirm the same. They returned for Answer, That they were not sensible that the Council of *Nice* had decreed any such thing; however to search throughly into the truth of the matter, that they might proceed upon certain grounds, they agreed to send to the Churches of *Alexandria* and *Constantinople* for a true and faithful Copy of that Council; which when it arrived, discovered that the quite contrary was decreed; that is, that every Province should Judge of its own cause, and Appeal from the Bishops to the National Synod, and from thence to a General Council. At this time *Cyrillus* was Bishop of *Alexandria*. *Boniface* dyed before the Copy arrived at *Carthage*, but his Successor *Cælestinus* urging the same Point, received an Answer according to the form of the Decree.

After the Death of *Arcadius*, his Son *Theodosius* the Second succeeded him; in whose Reign, and at whose Command was held the Council of *Ephesus*: In which *Nestorius* was condemned, for denying that Christ was born God of the Virgin *Mary*. At this time St. *Austin* dyed. In *Italy* *Stillico*, the Tutor of *Honorius*, imitated the Treason of *Ruffinus*; for having allotted the *Goths* a Habitation in *France*, invited their King *Alaricus* into *Italy*, and to take *Rome*. Which happened in the Eleven Hundred and Sixty Second Year after its Foundation, and Four Hundred and twelfth after Christ.

The *Goths* remaining a few days at *Rome*, when they came to *Rhegium*, destroying the Country as they past, and passing into *Sicily*, they were cast away, and lost their King in the Wreck. But when after this, *Stilico* still persisted in his Treacherous Designs of gaining the Empire for his Son *Eucherius*, being discovered, was put to Death by the Command of *Honorius*. *Alaricus* being lost, as I have said, in the Sea, the *Goths* chose his Cousin *Adolphus* in his place, and so returned to *Rome*, and carry off what they had left before. But this King being killed, *Genserico* succeeded him; and he being slain, *Wallia* was chose King of the *Goths*. With whom *Constantine*, *Honorius* his General in *France*, and his Sister's Husband, and afterwards his Companion in the Empire, entred into a League, and Amity; granting him that part of *France* called *Aquitain* to inhabit. At this time the *Scots* and *Picts* made Incursions into *Britany*, but were drove out by the Forces sent by the Emperour *Honorius* against them. The *Vandals* and *Alanes*, under the Conduct of *Genserico* ravaged *Spain*.

After the Death of *Honorius*, his Sister's Son *Valentinian* succeeded him in the Empire of the West, whilst *Theodosius*, the Son of *Arcadius*, Reigned in *Constantinople*. At this time the *Vandals* and *Alanes*, being invited by the Factions and Dissentions of the *Roman* Commanders in *Africa*, leaving *Spain*, passed thither, and with Fire and Sword laid the Country waste.

After

After which Destruction, part of *Africa* was allotted to them for Habitations.

The *Goths*, who by the consent of the Emperour *Honorius* were possessed of *Aquitania*, unsatisfied with their Bounds, invaded and rifled their Neighbours, and besieged *Narbon*. But *Litorius* being sent to the Relief of the City, raised the Siege, and having put in Provisions, he at first fought the Enemy with Success, but afterwards having lost most part of his Army in the Battle, was himself taken Prisoner. Which Overthrow was so great, that the *Romans* were obliged to sue for Peace. And *Genserichus* King of the *Vandals* in *Africa*, breaking the Peace, as I have said, he made with the *Romans*, takes *Carthage* by surprize, and commits a great many cruelties there. This City had now been Five Hundred, Fourscore and Five Years in the hands of the *Romans*.

Having taken *Carthage*, he passed over into *Sicily*, and made that Island taste severely of his Cruelty. Upon which at last *Theodosius* fitting out a Fleet, thought it time to prepare for a War against the *Vandals*. But the *Hunns* at the same time entring *Thrace* and *Illyria*, obliged him to recall his Army to defend those Countries. At this time the *Scots* and *Picts* renewing their Incursions into *Britany*, the *Britains* despairing of Relief from the *Romans*, sent to desire the Assistance of the *English*, a People of *Saxony*. Who being pleased with the Beauty of the Country, by degrees getting more numerous Forces over, destroying the *Britains*,

Britains, made themſelves Maſters of the greateſt part of the Iſland. A little after this time *Theodoſius* the Second dyed at *Conſtantinople*: In whoſe Reign there was an Eclipſe of the Sun, and a Comet that appeared from the fifteenth of *July* till *September*. *Martian* ſucceeded *Theodoſius* in the Empire of the Eaſt. *Valentinian* made Peace with *Genſericus* King of the *Vandals*, dividing *Africa* betwixt them.

About this time *Attila* King of the *Huns*, having poſſeſſed himſelf of *Dacia* and *Pannonia*, and waſted and pillaged the Neighbouring Nations of *Macedon*, *Myſia*, and *Thrace*, thought of ſubduing the Weſtern part of the *Roman* Empire. But conſidering that this War would be of great difficulty, if the *Goths*, who were now at Peace with the *Romans*, ſhould aſſiſt them, he ſent Ambaſſadors to them, to deſire their Friendſhip and Confederacy. But *Ætius*, *Valentinian*'s General, prevented him there, and having confirmed the League with *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*, made all neceſſary Preparations for the War.

But this could not alter the Reſolutions of *Attila*, who nevertheleſs ventured on, and in the Fields of *Campania* came to a Battle, in which 'tis reported were killed an Hundred and Fourſcore Thouſand Men, and among the reſt *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*. *Attila* being beaten, thought to kill himſelf, that he might not be taken by the Enemy alive. But when the Son of *Theodoric* retired home with his Forces by the Advice of *Ætius* to ſucceed his

his Father, *Attila* getting by that time to rally his ſcattered Troops, retreated to *Pannonia*, where having recruited his Army with new Forces, full of Indignation entred *Italy*. After a cloſe Siege takes, plunders, and burns *Aquileia*; after which he takes *Concordia*, *Patavia*, *Vincentia*, *Verona*, *Brixia*, *Bergoma*, *Milan*, and *Papia*. And afterwards carrying Deſtruction with him, he encamped at the confluence of the *Mincius* and the *Po*. Where conſidering whether he ſhould with his Army march forward to *Rome*, *Leo*, the firſt of that Name, Biſhop of that City, came to him, and ſo brought his buſineſs about, that he prevailed with him not only to quit all thoughts of going to *Rome*, but made him alſo reſolve to forſake *Italy* it ſelf, and return to *Pannonia*, where he dyed not long after.

This is that *Leo*, many of whoſe Letters are extant to the Emperour *Theodoſius* the Second, and *Martian*. In which he partly excuſes his not coming to the Councils ſummoned by them, and deſires them not to be angry, that he only ſends his Legates thither; and partly deſires them that they would rather aſſign a place for the Council to meet in *Italy*, than *Aſia*: But he was diſappointed in his Requeſt.

In this Tempeſt raiſed by *Attila* in *Italy*, the City of *Venice* was founded; the moſt Noble and Wealthy Men of thoſe Parts retreating to thoſe little Iſlands and Hillocks in the Sea, as to a ſafe Harbour from the Publick Wreck.

Thus

Thus Humble was the beginning of this City, and almoſt the Effect of Deſpair, which now lifts its Head ſo high, and is increaſed to ſuch a Grandeur as we now behold it Miſtreſs of. There have been from the firſt riſe of it to this day, Fourſcore and Five *Doges* of this City: The firſt of which was *Paulus Anaſtatus*, in the Six Hundred Seventy Ninth Year of Chriſt, Two Hundred and Fifty Two Years after the Foundation of the City. *Valentinian* being after this ſlain, *Genſericus* with a Prodigious Army, increaſed by the acceſſion of the *Moors*, paſſed from *Africa* with his Fleet into *Italy*, and marches to *Rome*, which City being almoſt entirely deſerted by its Inhabitants, he takes; and being prevailed with by *Leo*, who, as I have ſaid, appeaſed the Fury of *Attila*, he ſet it not on fire, nor put the remaining part of the Citizens to the Sword: But having plundered the City, a great number of Captives were tranſported to *Carthage*. The Enemies after this commit great Slaughters and Depredations in *Campania*, deſtroying *Capua*, *Nola*, *Naples*, and other Cities, they put thoſe who ſurvived the fury of the Sword into Chains; and being now made Rich with the Spoils of *Italy*, they return to *Africa*.

Martian the Emperour of the Eaſt, being a Man that loved not Diſturbance, continued in Peace, uſing to ſay, that it was not worthy a Prince to have recourſe to Arms as long as it was in his power to live in Peace. In his Reign was the great Council of *Chalcedon*, where *Eutyches*,

Eutyches, confounding the two Natures of Christ, was condemned. There it was decreed, that no Priest should have two Benefices. In those Times Pluralities were unknown, which Custom has now made so familiar to us, that there is nothing more common. And it was not long before our days that this among other Errors stole in upon the Church, for the Pope to bestow two Bishopricks on one Man. But if he would restore the Custom that was observed in the Ages before this last in this Point, he would do his Duty: But since he will not do that, can we imagine he will ever permit Affairs to be regulated by the Rule of the Gospel, and the Apostles and Primitive Times? But they lose their Labour indeed, that think to measure the Acts of the Popes by the Method of Ancient Religion.

After a Reign of Seven Years *Martian* dies, and *Leo* succeeds him. After the departure of *Gensericus* for *Africa*, and the Death of *Valentinian*, *Acitus* succeeded in the Western Empire, which was successively possessed by *Majoranus*, *Severus*, *Anthemius*, and after them by several others of little or no Reputation in the World; who by mutual Quarrels and Stratagems destroyed one another, none of them enjoying a Reign of any long duration; so that the Western part of the *Roman* Empire was in a very distracted and miserable condition.

There

There is nothing of any consequence mentioned of *Leo*, only that he entred into a Peace and Alliance with the *Goths*, who had invaded *Illyria*. To this Emperour are extant two or three Letters from *Leo* Bishop of *Rome*. *Zeno Isauricus* succeeded him. Among others that Reigned at *Rome* after *Valentinian*, was *Augustulus*, in whose time *Odoacer* with a great Army of *Heruli* and *Sciri* from *Pannonia* invaded *Italy*, and took and killed *Orestes* a Nobleman of *Rome*, who with his Army had retreated to *Papia*, which he also took, plunder'd, and burnt; and marching on, made himself Master of all the Country betwixt that and *Rome*. *Augustulus* despairing of his Affairs, voluntarily resigned the Empire; *Odoacer* entring the City, gained the Kingdom of *Italy*, and reigned Fourteen Years without any Opposition. But at the expiration of that time, *Theodoricus* King of the *Ostrogoths* being sent from *Constantinople* by the Emperour *Zeno* into *Italy*, overcame the *Gepidæ* and *Bulgarians*, who opposed his passage; and marching through *Mysia* and *Pannonia*, he arrived at *Aquileia*, not far from which City he encamped; whither when *Odoacer* with his Army was come, they fought, and *Odoacer* being worsted, fled; but rallying his Men, came to a second Battle near *Verona*, where being again beaten, and a great part of his Army lost in the River *L'Adice*, and in flight, he with a precipitate Flight hastened to *Rome*; but finding the Gates shut against him there, after he had burnt the adjacent Country,

try, retired to *Ravenna*, where after a Siege of Three Years, being surrendred to the Enemy, he was put to Death.

Theodoricus, by the Death of *Odoacer*, being now Lord of *Italy*, came to *Rome*, where he summoned two Councils of the Bishops of the several Provinces of *Italy*, to Examine the Cause of *Symmachus* Bishop of *Rome*, who was rejected by a great many, as one unworthy of the Dignity, and chose by foul Play. This *Theodoricus*, according to some of the *Romanist* Writers, was an *Arrian:* But it was he who was Simamed *Veronensis*, the Relation of that *Theodoric* that was slain in the Battle against *Attila* King of the *Hunns*. *Odoacer* was of the Nation of the *Rugii*, a People of *Germany* upon the *Baltick* Sea.

Theodoric to strengthen himself, engaged the Kings of the *Vandals*, and the *Burgundians* to his Interest by Marriage. Whilst Affairs went thus in *Italy*, there were great Revolutions in *Thrace*, *Africa*, and *Britany*, in which last the *Saxons* at last prevailed.

Zeno being dead, *Anastasius* succeeded him in the Empire of *Constantinople*, who favoured some that were infected with the Opinion of *Eutyches*; which occasioned a Difference betwixt him and *Gelasius* Bishop of *Rome*, who in several long Letters, disswaded him (as their Books assure us) that he should not espouse the Protection of them. For there were two things by which this World was governed, the Pontifical Authority, and the Regal Power.

But

But that the Charge and Duty of the Priesthood was so much the greater, and more burdensom, because they were to answer for more than themselves in the next World at the Tribunal of God. That it was true he was Supream of the Civil Power, but that he was subject to the Sacred Ministry, and dependent upon their Judgment or Decision. And since it was fit the Priesthood should obey the Civil Laws, that he therefore ought not to refuse submission to what the Prelates decreed in Sacred and Divine Matters. And since this Honour ought to be paid to all the Ministers of the Church, that it was a necessary consequence, that there should be no less a deference to him, whom God by his own Word and afterwards the consent of the Church, had made Supream of the whole Order of the Priesthood. He therefore advised him rather to yield to him as a Suppliant in this World, than to experience him an Accuser in the next. To which is annexed his Decree about the Holy Scripture: In which he gives the first place to the *Roman* See, the next to that of *Alexandria*, and the third to *Antioch*. In the Reign of *Anastasius* there were some Risings in *Cilicia*, which were soon suppressed by taking off the Head of the Factions. At the same time the *Hunns* pillaged and destroyed *Armenia* and *Cappadocia*, and the *Getæ Macedon*, *Thessaly*, and *Epirus*, both which the Emperour was fain to buy off with great Presents and Losses.

About

About this time, that is, the Year of Grace Five Hundred, *Clodoverus* King of the *French*, casting off the Idolatrous Superstition, embraced the Christian Religion, after he had been long sollicited to it by his Wife, who was of the House of *Burgundy*. There is extant the Synod of *Orleance*, composed of Thirty *French* Bishops, in which it was decreed, *That if a Man that had committed a Rape, fled into the Church, should not be put to Death, though he had forced the Virgin, but that he should become a Slave, or redeem himself of the Maid he had injured.*

Anastasius was slain by a Thunder-bolt, or, according to the *Jus Pontificium*, by the bursting of his Bowels out; and *Justin* succeeded him, a Man, as Writers assure us, of a very mean Extract, and who had once been a Cow-keeper, which Employ he forsook for a Souldier's Life. This Emperour had some Differences about Religion with *Theodoric* King of the *Goths*, and Lord of *Italy*; but they proceeded not so far, as to break out into a War. *Alaricus*, the Grandson of *Theodoric*, succeeded him with the general Satisfaction and Applause of all the *Goths*.

In this time was *John*, the first of that Name, Bishop of *Rome*, who was sent Ambassador by *Theodoric* to *Constantinople*; where, as their Books inform us, he was received with a great deal of Honour, both by the People and Emperour. For they were not a little over-joyed, as they Phrase it, to see the Successor of St.

Peter now at last come to *Greece*; which Happiness they had never had since the time of *Constantine* the Great, and *Sylvester*: Though 'tis something strange they should mention *Sylvester*, since 'tis certain he never went into *Greece*; since when his Presence was most required there in the Council of *Nice*, he stirred not from *Rome*, but sent his Legates *Victor* and *Vincentius*, and afterwards held a Synod in *Rome* (as they say) in which he confirmed the Decrees of that Council. There is also extant a Consolatory Epistle of this *John* the First to the Bishops of *Italy*, in which he admonishes them to mind their Charge with Courage, though *Theodoric*, corrupted with the *Arrian* Heresie, threatned Destruction to them and all *Italy*.

After *Justin* succeeded his Sister's Son *Justinian*. This Emperour began to think of reviving the Power of the Empire, and at first made *Belisarius* the Generalissimo of all his Forces, and sole Minister of State: Who in many great Battles overcame the *Persians*, who made inroads into the Bounds of the *Roman* Empire, freed *Illyria* from the Devastations and Incursions of the *Gepidæ* and *Bulgarians*. Obliged the *Parthians* to a Peace. Destroys the great Forces of the *Vandals* in *Africa*, takes their King, and recovers *Carthage*. From whence passing into *Sicily*, he received there the News of the Revolt in *Africa*; upon which returning thither again, he reduced them to their Duty. Coming at last into *Italy*, he took

Naples,

Naples, and plunder'd it, and beat the *Goths*, whose King then was *Theodatus*. Afterwards coming to *Rome*, he was received by all with a great deal of Love and Honour. Departing from whence, he takes a great many Towns, among the rest *Perusia*, where Engaging with *Vitiges* King of the *Goths*, he beat his Army, and took himself, and carried him to *Constantinople*. The *Goths* having recruited their Forces in *Piedmont*, choose for their King *Hildebrandus*; after him and two more, *Totilas* succeeded, who in the absence of *Belisarius* ravaging all *Italy*, besieges, takes, plunders, and burns *Rome*. This made the Emperour recal him from the *Persian* War, who again were fallen in upon *Syria*, and sent him into *Italy*; where being arrived, he repleniſhes the City, being almost deserted by the Inhabitants; after which coming to a Battle with the Enemy, he gained the Victory; and then sailing into *Sicily* to make Stores of Provisions, was by *Justinian* commanded home. Which made *Totilas* return to *Rome*, having recruited his Army. The Emperour sends *Narses* the Eunuch General of the *Italian* War, who drove the *Goths* entirely out of *Italy*, which was the easier effected by the Death of their King *Totilas*, by a Wound he received. This *Gothick* War lasted Eighteen Years. *Justinian* having recovered *Italy* and *Africa*, and made *Justin* his Grandson by his Daughter, his Companion in the Empire, finished his Reign by Death. Some Authors have said, that this Prince was

a Man of ſmall Parts, being entirely guided by the Dictates of his Wife *Theodora*. *Tribonianus* the great Civilian was much in his favour; who deſtroying the Diſputations and Comments of the Ancients upon the Laws, collected out of them *Centones*, conveying to us only Fragments, which are now called *Pandects*. He had ſome Aſſiſtants in this Work, who are often mentioned. He alſo after this contracted the *Reſcripts* and Laws of the Emperours into one Book, and called it the *Code of Juſtinian*, which were before compriſed in three, under theſe Titles, *Gregorian*, *Hermogenian*, and *Theodoſian*. He made uſe of the help of ſome others, who are enumerated in the Preface of the Book.

There are ſome Authors that ſay this *Tribonianus* was a Covetous Man, who made and unmade Laws, as he Phraſes it, for a Bribe. In this *Code of Juſtinian*, there are a great many of his Laws which abrogate ſeveral of thoſe that were made before his Time. There is alſo added to this a particular Work, which contains only the Laws made by *Juſtinian* himſelf, and has his Name and Title throughout. This Emperour uſed this Noble *Beliſarius*, who did ſo many Glorious and Heroick Actions for him, with no leſs Cruelty than Ingratitude, putting out his Eyes in his Old Age.

In his Reign there were ſeveral Synods held at *Conſtantinople*, in which *Menna* the *Patriarch* of that City preſided, who in their Books is called, The moſt Holy and Univerſal. In the begin-

beginning of this *Code*, or body of *Civil Law*, there is a Letter from *Juſtinian* to *John* Arch-Biſhop of *Rome*, in which he calls him the Head of all Churches, and ſubjects all to him. Which Letter, though ſome learned Men are of Opinion that this is a forged Letter, yet granting it real, it is certain this Controverſie continued for ſeveral Years after, till the Biſhops of *Rome* increaſing their Wealth, carried the day, and with the Poſſeſſions of the Church eſtabliſhing their Preheminence, boaſt that to be of Divine Ordination, which was built up by the Hands of Men, and the Favour of Princes.

I have already mentioned the fraudulent Pretences of the Popes *Boniface* and *Cæleſtinus*, which were diſcovered by the ſixth Council of *Carthage* in the time of St. *Auſtin*; by which they would have perſwaded them, that the Council of *Nice* had Ordained that all the World ſhould Appeal to them. But in the time of *Juſtinian*, *Boniface* the Second was Biſhop of *Rome*: There is an Epiſtle of his extant, in which he very much accuſes *Aurelius*, who was Biſhop of *Carthage* in the time of that Council, and ſays, that he and his Companions, by the Inſtigation of the Devil, had oppoſed the *Roman* Church; and gives God Thanks, that *Eulalius*, the then Biſhop of *Carthage*, and the Succeſſor of *Aurelius*, was returned to the Amity of the Church of *Rome*. And then repeats the words of *Eulalius*, by which he condemns his Predeceſſors and Suc-

ceſſors, that either have, or ſhall endeavour to weaken the Priviledges of the *Holy Apoſtolical Roman Church.*

Agapetus, the next Pope but one to *Boniface*, depoſed *Anthemius* Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, for denying two Natures in Chriſt; which was very much reſented by *Theodora* the Empreſs, who required his Succeſſor *Sylverius*, by *Beliſarius*, to reſtore him: And when there came in other Accuſations againſt him, *Beliſarius* depoſed and ſent him into Exile, putting *Vigilius* in his place, who alſo being ſummoned to *Conſtantinople*, refuſing to reſtore *Anthemius*, was puniſhed in the ſame manner: Whence 'tis apparent how ſubject the Biſhops of *Rome* were at this time to the Emperours.

Juſtin the Second being Emperour, the *Perſian* War broke out afreſh, with whom his General *Archelaus*, after he had fought ſome Battels with ſucceſs, made Peace. The Eunuch *Narſes*, after he had driven the *Goths* out of *Italy*, had the Government Sixteen Years; but being then recalled by the Letters of the Emperour, in which finding no Satisfaction, but a great deal of Ingratitude, he not only diſobeyed his Summons, but alſo thought of a means of Revenge: To which purpoſe he ſends to invite the *Lombards*, who were now Maſters of *Pannonia*, to come into *Italy*, which he informed them was the moſt Beautiful and Fruitful Country of the World. Upon which they came, and poſſeſſed themſelves of that part of *Italy*, which now bears their Name.

This

This *Justin* is said to have instituted the Magistrates called *Exarchs*, whose chief Residence was at *Ravenna*, neglecting *Rome*: They were a kind of Vice-Roys of the Emperour, and appointed to each Town its several Governour. The *Italian* Authors pretend that this sort of Government was the Ruin of *Italy*. *Narses* dyed in *Rome*.

Tiberius succeeded *Justin*, who in his Life-time was made *Cæsar*, and his Companion in the Empire. He fought two Battles against the *Persians* with Success, and made Peace with the *Lombards*, whose Dominion at that time reached from the *Samnites* to the *Alps*, excepting only the City of *Rome*, which after they had for some time press'd with a close Siege, they were forced by the fall of a great deal of Rain, and a violent Tempest, to raise it, and march off.

Mauritius the Son-in-law of *Tiberius* being made Emperour, by his Generals worsted the *Persians* in several Battles, and then made Peace with them, and recalling his Army, he drove the *Scythians* out of *Mysia*, bridled the *Lombards* in *Italy*, and beat the *Hunns* out of *Pannonia*. But being grown odious to his Souldiers for his Covetousness, was obliged to fly to *Chalcedon*, where he, his Wife, Children, and his whole Family was slain by *Phocas* a Centurion, who by the same Faction and Tumult was saluted Emperour. In the Reign of *Mauritius* there was a Comet appeared for six Months together. Then also *Mahomet* was born, of

whom I ſhall ſay more in the ſequel of this Hiſtory.

At this time *John*, Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, declared himſelf Univerſal Patriarch, but *Pelagius*, Biſhop of *Rome*, oppoſed him with a great deal of Violence, and declared all his Decrees void, and of no force. And his Succeſſor *Gregory* the Firſt, very much condemns him for this; and in the Council of *Chalcedon* profeſſes, that this Title and Honour had been given to his Predeceſſors, but that not one of them had aſſumed, or made uſe of it. He wrote alſo to the Emperour *Mauritius* to curb his Pride, ſince this touched his Authority, which could not be kept entire, if by aſſuming ſuch Power, the Patriarch were permitted to infringe it. But *Boniface* the Third, the next Pope but one to this *Gregory*, Writers aſſure us, gained the Supremacy from the Emperour *Phocas*, who publiſhed his Edicts and Patents for the confirmation of it.

In the Reign of *Phocas* the Empire received great Loſſes from the *Perſians*, who over-run *Meſopotamia* and *Aſſyria*, and meeting with no Oppoſition, paſſed on as far as *Aſia*; ſo great was the remiſs Supinity of the Emperour. Beſides *Germany*, *France*, *Spain*, and good part of *Italy* revolted; and the *Saracens* invaded and ravaged *Ægypt*: So that for his neglect of the Common-Wealth, and his Cruelty, he was killed, and *Heraclius* ſucceeded him. After which the *Perſians* through *Ægypt* invade *Africa*, and win it; and the *Scythians* harraſſed *Europe* in ſeveral places. At

At last *Heraclius* passed into *Asia*, and when he could not obtain Peace of the *Persians* by the most unequal terms he proposed, and which were very dishonourable to the *Roman* Name, he fought them much against his Inclinations, but beat them in one or two Battles. After which passing the *Tigris*, he destroy'd all the *Persian* Country where-ever he came; but at last entred into an Alliance with *Sirochus* King of *Persia*, who mounted the Throne by the Death of his own Father. *Africa*, *Ægypt*, and whatever the *Persians* had taken from the Empire, was restored to him, and it was agreed that the River *Tigris* should be the Bounds of both Empires.

After which the *Saracens*, who had served *Heraclius* in these Wars, being by him defrauded of their Pay, revolted to *Mahomet*, under whose Conduct they took *Damascus*, plunder'd *Ægypt*, and subdu'd *Arabia*, and fought against the *Persians* with Success.

Mahomet was born of obscure Parents, but of a cunning and bold Nature; he in time enriched himself by Marriage, and getting Authority by his Politick Devices, he set up a new Doctrine, very agreeable to the Senses, but for the most part in its self very ridiculous and foolish, by this means proposing to gain the Minds of Men to himself, and so the more firmly establish his Kingdom. And though this Fire might in the beginning have been easily extinguished, yet being a little neglected, it soon grew to an immense greatness. And from

from this time the *Roman* Empire in the East continually decreased, by the falling off of Provinces and Nations.

In the Reign of *Heraclius* was the Fourth Council of *Toledo*, where it was decreed that the Error of a great many of the *Spanish* Priests of saying the Lord's Prayer only on the Lord's Day, should be regulated. And that the *Revelations* of St. *John* should be explained in the Church from Easter to Whitsontide. In this time the *Goths* reigned in *Spain*, whose Government (as all Foreign Power usually is) being uneasie to the Native *Spaniards*, they thought of some new Revolution. This Synod laid a great Penalty on any one that should enter into any Conspiracy against the *Gallick* Nation; and that at the Death of the Kings, the Nobility and Clergy of the whole Kingdom, in a Publick Assembly should choose a Successor: Which was repeated again in several of their following Conventions. They also forbid *Allelujah* to be sung in the Churches in Lent, since it was a *Hebrew* word, which signified Joy and Triumph, whereas that was a time of Sorrow and Grief.

Constans the Son of *Constantine*, and Grandson of *Heraclius*, succeeded him, who was very much worsted in a Sea-Engagement against the *Saracens*, who upon that took *Rhodes*, and would have made a farther Progress, if it had not been for Animosities and Factions among themselves, which made them conclude a Truce for two Years with the *Romans*. Having got

got this breathing time, the Emperour with his Army paſſed into *Italy*, on pretence, as he gave out, to free it from the Enemy; but when he came to *Tarentum*, he took *Luceria*, and ſeveral other places of *Apulia*, which belonged to the *Lombards*, and deſtroyed them. In his March to *Naples*, the *Lombards* routed the Rear of his Army.

Being admitted peaceably into *Rome*, he at laſt plundered it of all its Ornaments, and after a ſmall ſtay there, paſſed into *Sicily*, where he was killed in a Bath; and Differences ariſing after his Death about the Succeſſion, the *Saracens* taking hold of the Opportunity, with a great Fleet land in *Sicily*, and commit a prodigious Slaughter of Men, and take *Syracuſa*, bearing off with them all thoſe Spoils *Conſtans* had brought from *Rome*.

Conſtantine the Fourth ſucceeded *Conſtans*, he was vulgarly called *Barbatus*, who after ſome Years War with the *Saracens*, at laſt overcame them, and obliged them to ſue for Peace, agreeing to a Truce for Thirty Years, and to pay the Emperour a Yearly Tribute. This Succeſs made the Enemies of the *Romans* in the Weſt ſeek alſo for Peace. But the *Bulgarians* invaded *Thrace*, though in time they were brought to an Agreement, and both the *Myſia's* yielded to them; though afterwards being encouraged by the remiſneſs of the *Romans*, breaking the Peace, they again tranſgreſs their Bounds, and attacqued the Forces of the Empire.

This

This Emperour is said to have been the first who ordained that he should be Lawfully Bishop of *Rome*, who was chosen by the Clergy, and People, and Army of *Rome*. For till then, the Bishops of that City were nominated by the Emperour, or his Deputy-Governours of *Italy*, and depended on their Confirmation. There is extant to this Emperour a long Letter of Pope *Leo* the Second, in which he condemns all manner of Hereticks, and praises him to the Skies for his Protection of Religion, and his Liberality, and Magnificence; and says, the Church does not a little Triumph, which has got so great and good a Defender. In his Reign was the Sixth Council of *Constantinople*, composed of an Hundred and Fifty Bishops. About the end of which are mentioned the Canons of the Apostles, as they are called, but in obscure words. But *Gratian* produces the contrary Opinions: For he says there are some who affirm, that they were writ by some Hereticks, and exploded by the Primitive Church, and placed among the *Apocryphal* Writings. But *Zepherinus* the sixteenth Bishop of *Rome*, is said to have approved of them, and after him, this Sixth Synod of *Constantinople*, which ended in the Reign of *Justinian* the Second, the Son of *Constantine* the Fourth. In short, the whole matter is full of uncertainty, the very number of the Canons being controverted; for some will have them to be Fifty, some Sixty, and others Eighty four, in which Number they are extant. From whence

whence we may naturally ſuppoſe they increaſed by theſe degrees, and though they flowed from ſeveral Hands, all went under the ſame Name. At this time too 'tis ſaid the Arch-Biſhop of *Ravenna* ſubmitted to the Biſhop of *Rome*, whereas after the Exarchs had made that City their Reſidence, they would not in the leaſt give place to the *Roman* Prelates.

Juſtinian ſucceeded his Father, who governed the Empire with little Policy and Advantage, but breaking the League his Father had made with the *Saracens* and *Bulgarians*, was compelled to ſue to both of them for Peace. And a little after being depoſed for his Cruelty, and his Noſe and Ears cut off, was baniſhed, whilſt *Leontius* ſucceeded him in the Imperial Throne, who had been two Years in Priſon on ſuſpicion of his having aſpired to the Empire.

In the midſt of theſe Diſturbances the *Saracens* invade *Africa*, and two Years after were driven out of it again. The *Roman* Souldiers, who were left to Guard *Africa*, ſeeing the Supinity and Negligence in the management of all his Affairs, fearing that upon the return of the *Saracens*, whoſe Power was then very formidable, they ſhould again be diſpoſſeſſed, declare *Tiberius* Emperour. Who coming to *Conſtantinople*, takes *Leontius*, and cutting off his Noſe, puts him in Chains, and Ordains a new *Exarch* in *Italy*. Theſe Diſtractions in the Empire gave Courage to the *Saracens*, with

a powerful and Numerous Army to pass out of *Ægypt* into *Africa*, making themselves Masters of which and *Libya*, they over-run almost all *Spain*.

Justinian in the mean time, who was banished by *Leontius*, by the help of *Trebellius* King of *Bulgaria*, takes *Constantinople*, and seizing both *Leontius* and *Tiberius*, put them to Death. And after a Reign of Six Years full of Cruelty, and even Ingratitude to *Trebellius*, was at last killed with his Son *Tiberius* in a Battle against *Philippicus Bardanes*, to whom the Army revolted. *Philippicus* was declared a Schismatick by Pope *Constantine*; and in the end his Eyes being put out by his followers, was succeeded by *Anastasius* the Second: Who sending a Noble Fleet to *Rhodes* against the *Saracens*, made an *Ecclesiastick* Commander, whom the Souldiers refused to Obey, and in the Sedition declared *Theodosius* Emperour, a Man of mean and obscure Extract, who tacking about, instead of sailing to *Rhodes*, returned to *Constantinople*, where having worsted *Anastasius* in the Battle, he obliged him to become a Religious, as he himself did not long after, being deposed by the General of his Forces.

About this time, being the Seven Hundred and Seventeenth Year from the Nativity of Christ, the *Moors* invade *Spain*, and possess themselves of the greatest part of it, *Rodorie* being King of *Spain*, whom the *Goths* had elected.

In

In the Reign of *Leo* the *Saracens* having wasted *Thrace*, besieged *Constantinople* for Three Years together both by Sea and Land, but being almost all destroyed by the Plague, they were obliged to retire home. *Leo* was extreamly enraged at *Gregory* the Second Bishop of *Rome*, and wrote to his Exarch to destroy him by some means or other. The *Lombards* espoused the Pope's Cause, and defended him, not for any Love they bore him, but by those Divisions to enlarge their own Dominions, which they effected by taking a great many Towns that belonged to the *Exarchate*. There are some Epistles of this *Gregory* extant to the *Thuringians*, in which he admonishes them daily to increase in the Knowledge of God. And to the *Saxons*, earnestly perswading them from the Adoration of Idols. He employed one *Boniface* in this Mission into *Germany*.

Leo casts all the Images and Pictures of Saints out of the Churches, and commands the Pope to do the same; but he was so far from complying with him, that upon the Emperour's perseverance, denounced great Penalties against him.

His Son *Constantine* the Fifth, Sirnamed *Copronymus*, succeeded him, who was of the same Opinion in Religion as his Father, and going with a great Fleet to *Ægypt*, to recover *Alexandria* from the *Saracens*, receiving an Express of the Tumult, and Choice of *Artabastus* to the Empire, returned to *Constantinople*, takes the City, and puts out the Eyes of *Artabastus*.

This

This Emperour as well as his Father had great Differences with *Gregory* the Third, Bishop of *Rome*, who sending his Nuncio's, excommunicated him; and when his Messengers were cast into Prison, he summoned a Council, in which it was decreed, That whosoever should hereafter demolish the Pictures and Images of Saints, or so much as abuse them, should be cast out of the Bosom of the Church: After which he caused many Statues to be erected in the Churches, which he adorned with all the Magnificence he was able.

After *Gregory* the Third succeeded *Zachary*, from whom there is an Epistle extant to *Boniface*, a Bishop in *Germany*; the same as is evident that was sent thither by *Gregory* the Second, as I have before related. He answers the desires of *Boniface*, and grants that *Mersburgh*, *Bamberg*, and *Erphurdia* be made Episcopal Sees. He also gives him leave to go to *Carlomannus*, the Son of *Charles Martel*, who desired to have a Synod meet in some City of *France*: Exhorting him to be very Zealous for the Reformation of the Manners of the Church, particularly, that he should degrade Adulterers and Polygamists from the Sacerdotal Orders; for since it was not Lawful for any one after he had taken Holy Orders, to have to do with one Wife, much less could it be Lawful for them to have Plurality of Wives. For that what St. *Paul* says of a Bishop's having but one Wife, ought to be understood of the time past, not present; that is, that he that desires to

to be admitted into the Sacerdotal Order ſhould never have had but one Wife. To this Epiſtle is ſubjoyn'd the Edict of *Carlomannus*, who ſtiles himſelf Duke, or General of the *French*, in which he ordained that there ſhould be a Synod held every Year in his Preſence: And Commands the Prieſts that were guilty of Whoring and Adultery, ſhould be turned out of their Cures. He alſo forbid them Hunting and Hawking, Commanding them to have no Woman at home in their Houſes; but not a word of their Wives.

About this time *Aiſtolphus* demanded a Yearly Tribute of *Rome*, threatning them with dire effects of his Indignation, if they they failed of paying it. *Stephen*, then Biſhop of *Rome*, when he could not appeaſe him with Gifts nor Supplications, ſent to *Conſtantine*, Emperour of *Conſtantinople* for help; but finding none come from thence, ſent to *Pepin*, who was lately made King of *France*, as I ſhall preſently relate, to implore his Aſſiſtance: Who paſſing into *Italy*, beſieged *Papia*, and obliged the King of the *Lombards* to Conditions of Peace. But upon his return to *France*, *Aiſtolphus* with greater Indignation renews the War againſt *Rome*; but *Pepin* being again ſollicited for help, came into *Italy*, and at laſt had the Exarchate ſurrendred by the *Lombards* into his hands, which conſiſted of theſe Cities of note, *Ravenna*, *Favemia*, *Cæſena*, *Forum Livii*, *Forum Populi*, *Bononia*, *Rhegia*, *Parma*, *Placentia*. All this Country was given by *Pepin*,

as they report, to the Pope, though the Emperour desired he would restore it to him, as being a Member of the Empire, and not of the *Roman* Church.

Leo the Fourth succeeded his Father *Constantine*, who undertook one only Expedition into *Syria*, where being repulsed, he returned home, and soon after dyed, leaving his Son *Constantine* the Sixth of his own Religion. But when he was too Young to Govern, his Mother *Irene* was Regent of the Empire for him: But coming to Age, deposed his Mother, and began a cruel Reign, and when for that Reason there were several Conspiracies formed against him, among many others he punished his Uncle *Nicephorus*, and put out his Eyes: And at last by the contrivance of his Mother he himself had his Eyes put out, and soon after dyed of Grief. Upon which the Government came again into the hands of his Mother *Irene*; but being four Years after deposed and banished, was succeeded by that *Nicephorus* I mentioned just now.

But in the midst of these Tumults of *Constantinople*, *Charles* King of *France* grew very Famous. Who having ended the *Aquitanick* War, sollicited by the entreaties of *Adrian* Bishop of *Rome*, marched into *Italy* with his Army; and as his Father *Pepin* had subdued *Aistulphus* King of the *Lombards*, so he, after a long Siege, took *Desiderias*, the Successor of *Aistulphus*, who had made all *Italy*, especially *Adrian*, very weary of him; beat his Son

Adalgi-

Adalgiſius out of his Kingdom, and drove him entirely out of *Italy*.

The Emperours being from the time of *Conſtantine* ſo remote from *Italy* as *Conſtantinople*, almoſt wholly neglected it, being hindred from its Defence either by Foreign or Civil Wars, eſpecially in the time of the Invaſion of the *Lombards*. Next many of them were at variance with the Biſhops of *Rome*, which did not a little contribute to the more eaſie Succeſs of the *Lombards*. Which was the reaſon that the Popes were fain to look out for Defence from Foreigners; and none in thoſe days being of ſo great and formidable a Power as the Houſe of *France*, which had raiſed it ſelf by its great and many Victories, they had recourſe to that, as to their only Port, and Haven of Security.

In this ſame manner *Leo* the Third, the Succeſſor of *Adrian*, being infeſted with the violence of his Enemies in *Rome*, implored the aſſiſtance of *Charles* the Son of *Pepin*, who being the fourth time come to *Rome*, was ſaluted Emperour both by the Pope and all the People; which happened in the midſt of the Factions and Tumults of *Conſtantinople*, ſo that the time and condition of the Common-wealth ſeemed all to conſpire this Revolution.

Thus the Empire of the Weſt was tranſlated to the *Germans*: For there is no doubt but *Pepin* and *Charles* were *Germans*. This was in the Eight Hundred and firſt Year after Chriſt.

From the Reign of *Nicephorus*, the Emperours of the East were continually in Wars and Civil Distractions: First, the *Bulgarians* had frequent War with them on one side, and then the *Saracens* on the other coming out of *Africa*, first took the Isle of *Crete*, and after that *Sicily*; and from thence wasted and harrassed *Asia*. And last of all, the *Turks*, a People of *Scythia*.

From *Nicephorus* to *Constantine Palæologus* the last, there are counted Fifty *Greek* Emperours, among which were several Women, but most of them remiss and unactive Princes.

In the Reign of *Constantine Monomachus*, the Twentieth Emperor after *Nicephorus*, the *Turks*, who by degrees rose from an obscure Origine, harrassed great part of *Asia*; and every day increasing their Forces, at last established their Monarchy; not a new, and Fifth Monarchy, but out of that part of the *Roman* Empire which was in the East. The first Prince of that Monarchy was *Ottoman*, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Three Hundred.

Mahomet, the Second of that Name, the Great Grandfather of the present Grand Signior *Solyman*, taking *Constantinople*, and killing *Constantine Palæologus*, destroyed the Succession of the Empire, and with it almost all the Foot-steps of our Religion in those Parts.

The *Turks* even to our days are Masters of *Asia*, *Syria*, *Ægypt*, *Mesopotamia*, *Judea*, *Rhodes*, all *Greece*, *Thrace*, *Macedon*, *Illyria*, and both the *Mysia's*, and lately one of the *Pannonia's*, and part of *Africa*. Here-

Heretofore the Churches of *Hieruſalem*, *Antioch*, *Conſtantinople*, and *Rome*, have much contended for the Supremacy, but chiefly the two laſt, as I have already made appear. The *Turk* at laſt put an end to this ſtrife, leaving ſcarce any track of a Church, or a Chriſtian Congregation in any of the other three places; and the ſtate of the other that remains, and now Triumphs alone freed from her Antagoniſt, we too plainly behold.

Having thus ſhewn how the Eaſtern part of the *Roman* Empire was entirely ruined, and brought under the ſubjection of new Maſters. I ſhall now proceed to give an Account how the Weſtern Monarchy decayed, till it came to its laſt Expiration, and received new Maſters.

But here it will not be amiſs to conſider in ſhort, with what a wondrous Game of Fortune, that Auguſt and Noble Glory of Empire was tranſlated from thoſe Ancient *Roman* Families, to Strangers and Foreigners; for ſome were born in *Spain*, ſome in *France*, others in *Pannonia*, *Dacia*, *Dardania*, *Dalmatia*, *Thrace*, and *Cappadocia*.

Firſt, the uncertain and miſerable Condition of the Emperours is worth our Obſervation: For their Safety, Power, and Life, were not repoſed in the Senate, and People of *Rome*, but in the Will and Power of the Souldiers; which would make one wonder any Man in his wits, ſhould be deſirous of Dignity, to which there was ſuch inſeparable Dangers and

Injuries annexed. For from the time of *Julius Cæsar*, who was slain in the Face of the Senate, to *Charles* the Great, there were about Thirty Emperours murdered, and Four killed themselves; And there was scarce one of them so good, and so accomplished, but that the Army would spy something in them to find fault with; they were equally uneasie under the Government of the good Emperours, as well as under that of the bad, and murdered them on the least occasion of Tumult, whom they had forced even against their wills to assume the Imperial Purple; as it happened to *Ætius Pertinax*: The Senate stood in awe of the Emperour, but he had a frail dependance on the wavering, and corrupted Mind and Pleasure of a luxurious and unruly Army. The *Veterane* Legions that had served *Cæsar* in *Africa*, *Spain*, and *France*, took up this Boldness after the Death of their Leader *Caius Julius Cæsar*. And *Cicero*, deploring the Misfortune of it, says, They are indeed Men of Courage, and brave Souldiers; but their Successes have so flush'd them, that they grow too insolent and headstrong, making all our Counsels truckle to their Force.

The End of the Second Book.

Jo. Sleidan

Of the Four

Monarchies.

BOOK III.

THIS neceſſary to premiſe ſomething of the *Germans*, from whom *Charles* the Great derived his Origine, before I Diſcourſe of his Actions, on whom, as I have ſhewed in the former Book, the Empire of the Weſt was devolved.

Firſt, 'tis evident from Hiſtory that the *Germans* often paſſed the *Rhine* into *Gallia*, to poſſeſs themſelves of that Country, whoſe Fertility made them deſire to inhabit it. For the *Theutoni* invading *Gallia*, were driven out by *Caius Marius* in his Conſulſhip. After this the

Averni and *Hedui*, Nations of *Gallia*, contending for the Command of each other, the *Germans* being invited in by the Presents and Entreaties of the *Averni* and *Sequani*, entred *Gallia* at first with no very numerous Army, but increasing by degrees, became Masters of a great part of that Country, under their King *Arioviſtus*. But *Cæſar* worſted them, and when they returned to beſiege the Camp of the *Romans* in the War they made againſt the *Eburones*, a People of *Gallia*, they were deſtroyed at the Confluence of the *Meyne* and the *Rhine* by *Cæſar*.

Many Years after this they contained themſelves within their own Bounds, the *Roman* Emperours invading them; but they never let ſlip any Opportunity that offered it ſelf of making Incurſions into *Gallia*, and with the Spoils of the Country to enrich themſelves. Thus in the Reign of *Gallienus*, a Voluptuous and Supine Prince, they made an Invaſion of it, and grew to that Power there, that it was with no ſmall difficulty, that the Emperour *Probus*, the fourth from *Gallienus*, drove them out.

Julian, the General of the Emperour *Conſtantius* in *Gallia*, had Wars with them. Afterwards in the Reign of *Honorius*, the *Goths* entred *Gallia*, and obliged the Emperour, engaged in ſeveral other Wars, to give them *Aquitania* to inhabit.

On the other hand, the *French*, a People of *Germany*, invading *Gallia* by the *Low Countries*, ſubduing

ſubduing the *Treviri, Menapii, Eburones, Morini, Nervii, Ambiani, Bellovaci, Sueſſiones,* ſeated themſelves in that part of *Gallia,* which to this day from them is called *France*; the *Metropolis* of which Country is *Paris,* not far from whence is St. *Denis,* the place of the Sepulchres of the *French* Kings, even to our time.

Having thus enlarged their Dominions, poſſeſſing before a great part of *Germany,* that is, all that part which reaches to the River *Meyne* and the *Rhine,* they not only with eaſe defended themſelves againſt the Invaſions of others, but alſo carryed the War into the Countries of others when they pleaſed; the *Roman* Empire every day falling to decay, both in *Aſia* and *Africa.* And whilſt the *Lombards* governed in *Italy,* they very much enlarged their Dominion in *Gallia,* where after the ſucceſſive Reign of many of their Kings, the Kingdom came to *Pepin,* and his Son *Charles* the Great. *Charles Martel,* the Father of *Pepin,* who was not King, but High Conſtable, or Steward of the Palace, ſubdued the *Bavarians* and *Suevians.* For according to the *French* Hiſtories, the Kings of *France* a great while before this time had only the empty Name of Royalty, without any Authority, that being wholly in the Hands of the High Stewards or Conſtables of the Palace. The Kings, degenerating from the Vertue and Courage of their Anceſtors, gave themſelves entirely up Devotees to Luxury and Pleaſure, without any thoughts or regard to the Government of the Kingdom; this

this made the management of Affairs fall into the hands of the High Constable, who as the Kings increased in Supinity and Negligence, increased their Power.

On this occasion *Pepin*, that was Constable of the Palace to *Childerick*, upon a debate of the Matter before Pope *Zachary*, obtained the Kingdom.

Mention of this is made in that which is called the *Gratian Decree*, *viz.* That the Pope had Authority to Depose Kings. But the Title and Inscription of that place is false. For whereas there were two Emperours that were named *Anastasius*, this can be attributed to neither of them: For one reigned more than Two Hundred, and the other Thirty Seven Years before this happened; and after that time there was no Pope of the Name of *Gelasius*. I thought good to add this for the Instruction of the Readers, that they may with the more Prdence and Caution read the Books of the *Romanists*. For there are more Examples than one, that their chief care is to give the Face of Antiquity to their Laws, which would gain them the greater Veneration and Authority.

Pepin besides his suppressing the *Lombards* in *Italy*, at the Entreaties of the Pope, as I related, made War against the *Saxons*, and after that against the *Aquitanians*, and having taken their Duke or Leader, put him to Death. And when after the Death of *Pepin*, which soon ensued, they rebelled, *Charles* the Great, when he was King, with no small Labour and Fatigue

tigue at last finished both Wars. The *Saxon* War continued for Thirty Three Years, in which time he performed other things; for he not only subdued to his Dominion the *Bavarians*, who rebelled under the Conduct of *Tassilo* their Captain, but twice made a Descent into *Italy* against the *Lombards*, and reduced the whole Country, *Campania* and all, and regulated it with Laws. He also reduced to their Obedience that part of *France*, called by *Cæsar Armoricæ*, and now *Little Britany*, when they refused to pay the Annual Tribute to the Kings of *France*, which they had formerly been obliged to. And passing into *Spain* with his Army, he met with Success against the *Saracens*; but returning through the *Pyrenæan* Forests, falling into the Ambuscade of the *Gascoins*, a People of *Aquitain*, he was very much worsted. He also in Eight Years time overcame the *Hunns*, who then inhabited *Pannonia*; and by his Generals he humbled the *Bohemians*. His last War was with the *Danes*, or *Normans*, who with their Fleet destroyed the Sea-Coasts of *Germany* and *France*. By the performance of all these great Actions, he gained the Appellation of Great. For whereas the Kings of *France* before him were Masters only of that part of *Germany* which is betwixt *Saxony* and the *Rhine*, and betwixt the *Rhine* and the *Sale*, and *Suevia*, and *Bavaria*; he added to them all *Saxony*, both the *Pannonia's*, *Dacia*, *Istria*, *Ireland*, and the Mediterranean part of *Dalmatia*. And whereas

the

the Kings of *France* before him had poſſeſſed in *France* only that part which lies betwixt the *Rhine* and the *Loir*, the Ocean and the *Bakarick* Sea; he added all *Aquitain*, and the *Pyrenæan* Hills, as far as the River *Iberus*, now called *Rio Tiuto*, and *Azeche*, and (what indeed ought to have been firſt placed) all *Italy*, from the *Alps*, as far as the extreameſt part of *Calabria*: And finally, returning the fourth time to *Rome*, was by Pope *Leo* the Third, and all the *Roman* People with one voice ſaluted Emperour, and *Auguſtus*, in the Thirty third Year of his Reign.

Thus the Weſtern part of the *Roman* Empire, torn to pieces, as evidently appears from what I have already ſaid, after the Seat of Empire was tranſlated from *Rome* to *Conſtantinople*, was reſtored by the Emperour *Charles*, and as it were received a new Face, ſo many, and ſo great Provinces being reſtored to one Body, by his Valour and Succeſs.

Nicephorus, Emperour of the Eaſt, was not a little diſguſted at this Promotion of *Charles*, but he by a great deal of Modeſty and Affability, and the Preſents he ſent him, ſo gained upon him, that they entred into a Friendſhip, and Alliance, agreeing upon the certain Bounds of each Empire.

Beſides ſeveral other Conventions, he held a Council at *Rhemes*, in which it was decreed, That the Biſhops ſhould conſult the Scripture with a great deal of Diligence, and explain to the People the Word of God. The Synod of

of *Mentz* was held the Year before he dyed; and in the fore-going Years those of *Tours*, *Chalons*, and *Arles*, for the Regulation of the Churches, as the Writers of those Times say.

After a Life so gloriously spent, having declared his Son *Lewis* his Heir, he dyed at *Aix*, a City in the *Low-Countries*, in the Seventieth Year of his Age, and in the Year of our Lord Eight Hundred and Fourteen, Fourteen Years after he was chosen Emperour; being the first of the *German* Nation that was exalted to that Dignity.

In his Reign there were but Twenty One Metropolitan Cities in *Italy*, *France*, and *Germany*: *Rome*, *Ravenna*, *Milan*, *Triuli*, *Gradus*, *Cologn*, *Mentz*, *Salisburg*, *Trier*, *Rouan*, *Senones*, *Besançon*, *Lyons*, *Rhemes*, *Arles*, *Vienna*, *Munster*, *Tours*, *Yverdun*, *Burdeaux*, *Bituriges*.

His Father *Pepin* committed to the charge of the Popes the Exarchate, which he had taken from the *Lombards*, as I have said History informs us, whereas they pretend he gave it them, but that is very much doubted by some.

His sworn Secretary and Favourite *Eginhardus* says, that St. *Peter*'s Church at *Rome* was above others very dear to him, and that he bestowed a great deal of Gold, Silver, and Jewels upon it, besides a great many Presents sent to the Popes. For his principal desire was, that the City of *Rome* should regain its Ancient Authority by his means; and that the Church of St. *Peter* should not only be secure under

under his Protection and Patronage, but also be more flourishing in Riches than the rest. This is all that he mentions, without a word of the Gift of those great Cities which belonged to the Empire. Nay, History assures us, that in his fourth Progress into *Italy*, when he was made Emperour, he not only regulated all Affairs of State of all *Italy*, and the City and Bishop of *Rome*, but also Ecclesiastick and Private Affairs. For before he was Emperour, when after he had dispossessed *Desiderius*, King of the *Lombards*, of *Italy*, he came to *Rome*, there was a Council held, and in it, as their Books assure us, *Adrian* and the whole Synod granted him the power of Nominating and Confirming the Popes, and Ordering the whole Apostolical See, as they call it.

Eginhardus attributes to *Charles* a great many Vertues worthy a Prince, and a Man of Courage: *Temperance, Modesty, Frugality, Zeal for Religion, Learning, Eloquence, Skill in both the Greek and Latin Tongues:* To which may be added, his great care that his Children should have an Education that might furnish them with the like Qualifications. 'Tis also said he Founded the University of *Paris*, partly of his own accord, and partly by the intimation of *Albinus*, who, as *Eginhardus* says, instructed him in the Arts and Sciences.

He also gave *German* Names to the Twelve Months, and Winds, which we make use of to this day; whereas before, as the same Author affirms, the *French* used sometimes the *Latin*,

Latin, and ſometimes barbarous Appellations.

Thus far I have only as it were premiſed what I promiſed of the *Germans*, and of the Acts of *Charles* the Great. Now in a ſhort Method I ſhall proceed to give an Account how this Weſtern part of the *Roman* Empire, ſcarce reſtored to its Preſtine Dignity by him, by degrees decayed again, and came entirely to nothing: And being divided into ſeveral parts, was made the Dominions of ſeveral Princes, who poſſeſs them as their own proper Right, without paying any Acknowledgment to the Fountain from whence they ſprung. So that that great Name of the *Roman* Empire, which once made ſuch a noiſe in the World, is nothing now but a very faint ſhadow of what it was, being contracted from that vaſt extent it then had, to a very ſmall part of *Europe* in *Germany*. Laſt of all, I'le explain how *Daniel* foretold this viciſſitude of theſe Empires, and the fall of that of *Rome*.

Lewis, the Son of *Charles*, and the Second *German* Emperour, renewed the League with *Leo Armenius* the *Greek* Emperour, and Pope *Leo* dying in the third Year of his Reign, his Succeſſor *Stephen* the Fourth, came into *France*, and crowned him at *Rhemes*. *Paſchal*, the Succeſſor of *Stephen*, by his Legates endeavoured to clear himſelf to the Emperour, for accepting the Pontificate without the Interpoſition of his Authority, aſſuring him it was forced upon him much againſt his will. The *Romaniſts*

manists Books affirm, that the Emperour *Lewis* confirmed to *Paschal*, and his Successors the Possession of the Endowments of the Church, and allowed a free Election, that whomsoever the People of *Rome* should think worthy of that Dignity, that he should be accepted as Pope. But I cannot conceive that much Faith is to be put in those Books; for there is such a difference among them, and they are writ with such a confusion of time and place, that 'tis no easie matter to judge what to follow.

Lewis had three Sons, *Lotharius*, whom he made his Companion in the Empire; *Charles*, whom he made Prince of *Aquitain* after the Death of his Brother *Pepin*; and *Lewis*, to whom he gave *Bavaria*. He was taken by his Sons, who had entred into a Conspiracy against him, and forced into a Monastery by them in *Compeigne*, a Town in the Country of *Soissons*. The Writers of the *French* Annals say, that the Clergy meeting at *Aix*, caused this Tumult, and made his Sons undertake so unnatural an impious an Action, because he endeavoured to reform their Pride and Luxury. But six Months after being set at Liberty, he was restored to the Throne, to the great Joy and Satisfaction of the People.

Because this place seems to require it, I shall here in short observe, that there were a great many National Synods held in *France*. For besides what I have mentioned, there were held several at these following places; *Troy*, a City of

of *Champian*, *Rhemes*, *Tours*, *Gervovia*, *Digeon*, *Paris*, *Lyons*, *Vienna*, *Aviniogn*, *Cheaſteauneuf*, and *Orleans*. For as often as the ſtate of Affairs required it, the King of *France* ſummon'd the Clergy and Nobility to meet, and redreſs the Publick Grievances. In this manner *Lewis* the Twelfth, who had great Differences with the Pope, called a Council at *Tours* and *Lyons*, in the Year 1510 and 1511.

But to return to our Hiſtory. *Lewis* being dead and buried at *Meto*, his Son *Lotharius* ſucceeded him, who had War with his Brothers. Which being ended in a new Diviſion, to *Lewis* was aſſigned *Germany*, and part of *France*, from the *Maes* to the *Rhine*. To *Charles*, *France* from the *Maes* to the *Britannick* Ocean, and the *Pyrenæan* Mountains. To *Lotharius*, beſides the Prerogative of being Emperour, *Italy*, and the Province of *Narbone*.

His Son *Lewis* the Second ſucceeded him, who drove back the *Saracens*, that made a Deſcent into *Italy*. In his Reign, among other Popes, *Adrian* the Second was choſen, without the concurrence of the Emperour, by the Nobility, Citizens, and Clergy of *Rome*, as their Authors affirm. For though the Ambaſſadors of the Emperour were in the City, yet they were not called to the Election; which when they very much reſented, they were anſwered, that this was not done out of diſreſpect to the Emperour, only out of Caution to prevent a Neceſſity, which elſe might by Cuſtom be impoſed upon their Poſterity, of

having the Ambaſſadors of the future Emperours preſent, ſo making their Inſpection material to the Elections of the Popes. With which Anſwer, they aſſure us, the Ambaſſadors were not only well ſatisfied, but alſo with a great deal of Submiſſion in reſpect of his high Office, ſaluted the Pope upon his Election

But here you may obſerve a wondrous variety and uncertainty in their Writings. For if *Lewis* the Firſt granted them a free Election, what Reaſon had *Lewis* the Second his Grandſon, to take it as an Injury offered him by it? But let the Matter of Fact be as it will as to this particular, yet the Title as it is in the Centones of *Gratian* is apparently falſe. For 'tis attributed to *Gregory* the Fourth, who dyed Twenty two Years before *Adrian* the Second was Pope; and could he write the Hiſtory of theſe Tranſactions after he was dead?

The immediate Predeceſſor of *Adrian* was *Nicholas* the Firſt, who wrote a very prolix Letter, which is yet extant, to the *Greek* Emperour *Michael*, about his Power and Authority over all Churches. For at *Conſtantinople* they had depoſed *Ignatius*, the Biſhop of that City, and put *Photius* in his place, without conſulting the Biſhop of *Rome*. They had alſo caſt out the Images out of the Churches: Which made the Pope exclaim with no little Vehemence againſt him. There are alſo ſeveral of his Decrees extant, full of the Papal Majeſty.

Charles

Charles, who, as I have ſaid, was King of *France*, with a great deal of celerity paſſed into *Italy*, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of his elder Brother *Lewis*, King of *Germany*, and was inſtalled by *John* the Third, Pope of *Rome*. But coming a ſecond time into *Italy*, upon the deſire of the Pope, to defend it againſt the Incurſions of the *Saracens*, who again had invaded *Campania*, he dyed at *Mantua*.

His Son *Lewis*, Sirnamed *Balbus*, ſucceeded him, but reigned but two Years. From whom the Empire came to *Charles* the Groſs, the Son of *Lewis* King of *Germany*; both whoſe Brothers being dead, all *Italy*, *Germany*, and *France* fell to him. He drove away the *Saracens*, that infeſted *Italy*, and maintained a War for ſome time againſt the *Normans*, a People of the Lower *Germany*, who harraſſed the *Low-Countries*; but at laſt he allotted them that part of *France* called *Normandy*, which they poſſeſs to this day. He was ſucceeded by *Arnolphus* his Brother's Son, an excellent Prince, who marching into *Italy* to relieve Pope *Formoſus* againſt his Enemies, took *Rome*, and puniſhed the Mutineers. In his Reign the *Hungarians* being driven out of *Scythia*, invade *Pannonia*, and marching forward into *Germany* in the Reign of *Lewis* the Third, Son of *Arnolphus*, and gaining a great Victory near the River *Lechus*, ruinated all *Bavaria*, *Suevia*, *Franconia*, and *Saxony*, with Slaughter, Fire and Sword.

In the time of this Emperour was held a Council of Twenty two *German* Bishops, in the City of *Tiburia*, which once stood upon the River *Mayen*, where among other things 'twas decreed, that no body should make Money of the burying of the Dead, and that none of the Laity should be buryed in the Church.

At this time broke out a great Disturbance in *Italy*; for *Berengarius*, and other Noble *Lombards*, who had been in great favour with *Charles the Bald*, in the time of *Charles the Groß*, entred into a Conspiracy against *France*; but when their Endeavours were to little purpose, they turned them to *Italy*, where having had long differences betwixt themselves, made *Italy* (as the seat of War always will) suffer by them. But at last *Berengarius* having got the Victory, obtained the Kingdom of *Italy*, who put out the Eyes of the Emperour *Lewis*, when he was taken by him, after he had fought with his Army against him.

At the same time, to compleat the Misery of *Italy*, it was harrassed by the barbarous Invasions of the *Africans*, *Hungarians*, and *Saracens*. This being the wretched and deplorable condition of this Beautiful Country, under the *Berengarii*, *Hugh*, *Rodulphus*, *Lotharius*, and *Albertus*, the Emperour *Lewis* dying in the midst of these Distractions; the *Germans*, but chiefly those of *Franconia* and *Saxony*, saluted *Otho*, Prince of *Saxony* and *Thuringia*, Emperour; but he being old, perswaded them to make

make choice of *Conrade* Duke of *Franconia*, who being received to the Empire, manag'd all Affairs by the Counsel of *Otho*: After whose Death, when himself was very ill, calling the Nobility together, desired them to choose *Henry* the Son of *Otho*, who was then absent. This *Henry* was called *Auceps*, or the Falconer.

Thus we see how the Imperial Dignity passed from the House of *France*, and the Family of *Charles* the Great, to the House of *Saxony*. These two Emperours, *Conrade* and *Henry*, were not installed by the Pope, and are therefore by some Authors not reckoned in the number of the Emperours. 'Tis said that *Henry* refused it, when the Pope offered to perform the Ceremony, saying, he was satisfied with the Suffrages and Votes of good Men.

After this, *Arnolphus Malus*, Duke of *Bavaria*, had a Design to make himself Emperour; but when both Armies were come to *Ratisbone*, and ready for Battle, the Emperour summoned him to a Private Interview, in which urging that he wasElected by the greatest part of the *German* People, perswaded him not to hazard the Lives of so many Thousand Men, most of which were guiltless, and ignorant of the cause of the War; by which Discourses having altered his Resolutions, they separated without any Battle.

Burchardus, Duke of *Suevia*, rebelled too, but being awed by the Power of the Emperour, he ſurrendred himſelf. The *Hungarians* made freſh Incurſions into *Saxony*, but their Leader being taken Priſoner, they agreed to a Truce for Nine Years. After which, the Emperour bringing his Subjects to Military Diſcipline, ſubdued the *Dalmatians*, took *Prague*, and *Wenceſlaus* Duke of *Bohemia*, and made that Country Tributary to the Empire. He gained a great Victory over the *Hungarians*, who upon the expiration of the Truce, invaded *Saxony* again, and diſtributed the Tribute that they uſed to pay to the *Hungarians*, among the Poor. He deſigned to go to *Rome*, but he was hindred by Sickneſs, he therefore ordain'd his eldeſt Son *Otho* his Heir and Succeſſor in the Empire. He was engaged in a War with the *Bohemians*, who then rebelled, for ſeveral Years; he alſo put the *Hungarians* to flight, who had entred *Franconia*, and paſſed the *Rhine*, with a Reſolution of falling in upon *Saxony*. He ſubdued *Burgundy*, and afterwards marching into *Italy* with a great Army, having deſtroyed the *Berengii*, he there married his ſecond Wife *Adelheyda*. With which Match his Son *Luitholdus* being offended, conſpired againſt him, and his Brother-in-law *Conrade*, Duke of *Suevia*, and had a great many followers in his Treaſon: But being by his Father beſieged in *Ratisbone*, and reduced to Extremity, he then applyed himſelf for Pardon to his Father, who granted his deſire.

After

After this the *Hungarians*, having destroyed part of *France*, came with a far greater Power than ever down upon *Germany*, and in a large Plain near the City of *Ausburgh*, which has its Name from the River *Læchus*; thither the Emperour marches with an Army of *Saxons*, *French*, *Suevians*, *Bavarians*, and *Bohemians*, and after a long and doubtful Fight, cut them almost entirely off, and hanged up several of their petty Princes.

From whence returning into *Saxony*, he designed a Progress into *Italy*; but before his departure he made his Son *Otho* his Companion in the Empire. Being arrived at *Rome*, he called a Council, in which he presided, and deposed Pope *John* the Twelfth, and substituted *Leo* the Eighth in his place. There is extant a Decree in the *Pontifical Jus*, by which, in imitation of *Adrian* the First, he declares, that he confers on *Otho*, and the Emperours his Successors for ever, the Power of Ordering the Apostolical See, of Electing and Confirming the Popes; and lays a heavy *Anathema* on them who Consecrate Bishops without the Approbation of the Emperour. Besides another Decree, contradictory to some Particulars of the former. There is added the form of the Oath by which 'tis said the Emperour *Otho* bound himself to Pope *John*; but they forgot to insert what *John* this was, and what *Otho*. But it is a strange thing to me, that things of such great Consequence should be writ with so much negligence. If *Otho* the First had

taken this Oath, it might have been immediately objected to him, for whereas he swears in this form which is extant, That he shall not endanger any Pope's Life, nor depose them from their Authority and Dignity. Which is not very consistent with his deposing *John* presently after, and placed another in his room. Let any Man reconcile these Differences if they can, I profess it's beyond my power.

Upon new Commotions in *Italy*, *Otho* went thither again, but having suppress'd them, returning home, he dyed in the beginning of *May*, and was buried at *Magdeburgh* in the Year of Christ Nine Hundred and Twenty Four. For his great Acquisitions and Vertues, he merited the Name of Great.

Henry, Duke of *Bavaria*, rebelled against *Otho* the Second, but he was reduced to his Duty by force of Arms.

In this time *Lotharius* was King of *France*, whose Brother *Charles* the Emperour made Duke of *Lorrain*, on Condition he should be Feudatory to the Empire. For the Annals say, that the Emperour *Henry* had gained this Province from *Charles the Simple*, King of *France*, and left the Succession of it to his Posterity. *Lotharius* being highly offended at this, he with incredible speed drew a great Army down to *Aix*, and had like to have destroy'd the Emperor, whom he there surpriz'd. But the Emperour resolving to Revenge the Insolence, with his Army marched almost as far as *Paris*, and after several Losses sustained on both sides, they made Peace.

After

After which returning home, he passed into *Italy*, and invaded the *Grecians* that held *Calabria* and *Apulia*; but losing his Army in the Attempt, he fled away by Sea, where being taken by Pirates, after they had rifled him, they set him on Shore, whence coming to *Rome*, rallying the remains of his Army, he besieged, took, and burnt *Beneventum*. A little after he dyed of a Wound he got in a Battle against the *Greeks* and *Saracens*, and was buryed at *Rome*.

His Son *Otho* was by the consent of the Nobility received as his Successor, and Installed at *Aix*; he preferred *Bruno* a *German* to the *Roman* See, under the Name of *Gregory* the Fifth. *Crescentius* the *Roman* Consul set up the Bishop of *Placentia* against him, but the Emperour coming to *Rome*, inflicted an Ignominious Punishment on *Crescentius* and his Associates, and put out the Eyes of *John* the Seventeenth. And because there were perpetual Feuds and Discords about the Succession of the Empire, he ordained, by the assistance of the Pope, that a certain number of the Princes of *Germany* should have the Right and Power for the future of Electing Emperours, that so none in time to come should pretend to that Dignity as Hereditary. This Decree was made about the Year of Christ 1000.

In this time in *France* Reigned *Robert*, a lover of Peace and Learning. He is celebrated in the Annals for the Builder of a great many Churches, and endowing them with Magni-

Magnificent Benefices, and for going to *Rome* on Pilgrimage.

The Emperour gave the Duke of *Poland* the Title of King and Immunity, as their Annals inform us; this therefore is the beginning of that Kingdom. *Otho* returning out of *Italy* home, dyed in his Journey.

He was succeeded by *Henry* the Second, Duke of *Bavaria*, a Kinsman of *Otho* the Great, Duke of *Saxony*, and Emperour. He having partly by extraordinary Lenity, partly by force of Arms suppreſt all Disturbances in *Germany*, and brought his Enemies to an Accommodation or Subjection, he passed into *Italy*, and there recovered the Province of *Apulia* from the *Saracens*. He was Crowned by *Benedict* the Eighth, and sending back his Army into *Germany*, went himself by the way of *Burgundy*, and *French County*, and there came to an Interview with *Robert* King of *France*, and confirmed the Peace with them. This Emperour was very much beloved by the Clergy, because he bestowed a great many Favours upon them.

After the Death of *Henry*, the Electors could not agree for some time in their Choice, but at last *Conrade*, Duke of *Franconia*, was declared Emperour: He reduced *Stephen*, King of *Hungary*, to Conditions of Peace, and having established all things in *Germany*, began a Progress for *Italy*, having Intelligence that the greatest part of that Country were enclined to a Revolt. And having first besieged *Milan*,

Milan, he passed on to *Rome*, and was there crowned by Pope *John* the Twenty Third, and saluted *Augustus* by the loud and joyful Acclammations of the People, and brought *Italy* to a Peace by punishing those who had aimed at Innovations, and so returned to *Germany*, but was again recalled by new Commotions in *Italy*, where he punished the Conspirators, among whom was the Arch-Bishop of *Milan*; nor did the Emperour desist till he had subjected all to his Power. But having finished these Affairs, and returned home to *Germany*, he dyed at *Utretch* in the *Low-Countries*.

His Son *Henry* the Third, by the consent of the Electors succeeded him, who vanquished the rebellious *Bohemians*, and made them Tributary; he several times restored *Peter*, King of *Hungary*, driven out of his Kingdom by his Subjects, and reduced that Nation to Peace, though not without the expence of a great many of his Souldiers.

There were now great Tumults at *Rome*, about the Popedom, for which no less than three contended, and spared no evil Art to obtain it, *viz. Benedict* the Ninth, *Sylvester* the Third, and *Gregory* the Fourth; which made the Emperour march to *Rome*, which having taken by Siege, he called a Convention, and made *Suitgeus*, Bishop of *Bamberg*, Pope, who changing his Name, was called *Clement* the Second, and then crowned the Emperour. Then again the People took an

Oath

Oath to proceed wholly by the Emperour's Directions in chooſing the Popes. *Italy* being thus once again quieted, by that time the Emperour got into *Germany*, *Clement* dyed, and was buried at *Bambergh*: As ſoon as the Emperour heard of his Death, he made *Boppo*, Biſhop of *Friſinga*, Pope, under the Name of *Damaſus* the Second, who alſo dying Three and Twenty days after his Inſtallation, by *Henry*'s Command they choſe *Leo* the Ninth, Biſhop of *Tule* in the *Low-Countries*.

There is a Letter of this Pope extant, in which he ſays, a Biſhop, Prieſt, or Deacon ought not to deſert his Wife on the ſcore of Religion, but that he ought to allow her enough to live upon; but that it was not at all Lawful for him to have Carnal Kdowledge of her Perſon. When St. *Paul* ſays, that 'tis not Lawful for him, as the reſt of the Apoſtles, to lead about his Wife, he Interprets it, That the Wives of the Apoſtles were always with them, that they might be maintained by thoſe, to whom their Husbands preached the Goſpel, but not that they ſhould perform the Conjugal Duty with them, and lye with them; which was the Reaſon that St. *Paul* uſed the words lead about, and not embrace.

Pope *Leo* coming from *Rome* after the Year One Thouſand and Fifty, held a Council at *Mentz* of Forty Two Biſhops, in which the Emperour preſided: And dying three Years after, with the Approbation of the Emperour, *Gebehardus*, Biſhop of *Eiſtetenſis*, was choſen his

his Succeſſor, and was called *Victor* the Second. The Emperour paſſing for *Italy*, and having ſuppreſſed all Diſturbances there, returned for *Germany*, and having had an Interview with *Henry* the Firſt of *France*, dyed in *Saxony*, and was buried at *Spire*; the *Pope* and a great many Noblemen were preſent at his Death.

His Son *Henry* deſigned for the Empire, was very young, and therefore the Adminiſtration of Affairs were committed to his Mother, and the Biſhop of *Ausburgh*. And ſoon after him dyed *Victor* the Second, when he had been Pope a little above two Years. *Frederick*, of the Houſe of *Lorrain*, ſucceeded him, and was named *Stephen* the Ninth; but he dying at *Florence* a few Months after his Election, one *Benedict* the Tenth of that Name, with the Aſſiſtance of his Friends aſſumed the Papacy without the Approbation of the Emperour. But the *Romans* not at all approving the Attempt, ſent Ambaſſadors to the Emperour to clear themſelves of the Guilt, aſſuring him they would render the ſame deference to him they had to his Father, and therefore deſired he would chooſe them a Lawful Pope. Upon which the Emperour depoſed *Benedict*, and in his place put *Gerhardus*, Biſhop of *Florence*, who was *Nicholas* the Second.

The Nobles of *Germany* were very much diſſatisfied that the Empire ſhould be govern'd by a Woman, wherefore they conſidered how they might take the Son from the Mother: Which

Which when they had effected, the Publick Affairs were chiefly managed by the Arch-Biſhops of *Mentz* and *Cologn*. By theſe the Arch-Biſhop of *Bremen* was ſometimes admitted to the Prince, who was extreamly in his Grace in his Youth; and when at laſt he had monopolized his Favour, he diſpoſed of the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices to himſelf and his Friends, as he thought fit, principally Abbies; and the better to avoid the Publick Envy, he perſwaded the Emperour to beſtow the like Favours on other Noblemen.

In the mean while *Nicholas* the Second dyed, and the Emperour preferred in his place the Biſhop of *Parma*; but becauſe he had given no notice of it to the *Roman* Senate, which had like to have occaſioned a Mutiny, the Biſhop of *Lucca* was elected, by the Name of *Alexander* the Second. There was War betwixt theſe two Popes for ſome time, but at laſt *Alexander* had the better of it.

Whilſt the Arch-Biſhop of *Bremen* was chief Favourite of the Emperour, and ſoly adminiſtred Publick Affairs, he gave occaſion to the reſt of the Biſhops to be his Enemies, and was at laſt by them outed of his Preferments; and though he was again reſtored to his Place, yet he did not long out-live his Diſgrace; and the Emperour being forced by Neceſſity, the Complaints of the ſtate of the Empire being general, deſired the Arch-Biſhop of *Cologn* to take upon him the Adminiſtration of Affairs: But he ſeeing a great many unjuſt and inſolent thing

things performed, resigned his Office, desiring his Age and Sickness might plead his Excuse.

After which the Emperor being then two and twenty Years old, being Naturally vicious, gave more way to his Lusts; and not loving his Wife before, kept a great many Mistresses: And building a great many Castles in *Saxony*, had a Design of bringing them into Slavery. Nor did he check the exorbitant Insolence of his Courtiers; which made the *Saxons*, both Noblemen and Bishops, take Arms in defence of their Liberties, which by much Entreaties, and satisfying all their Desires, he could scarce prevail with them to lay down, after he had very narrowly escaped by Night.

Alexander the Second being dead, the *Roman* Nobility chose *Hildebrand*, without consulting the Emperour, and he assumed the Name of *Gregory* the Seventh. Upon which *Henry*, by his Ambassadors, expostulates the case with them, and demands of the Pope that he give him satisfaction in the matter. He returned, That he was chose much against his inclinations and desires, but that he would not be Installed till the Emperour, and the rest of the Princes of *Germany* approved his Election. By this means he appeased the Emperour, and was by him confirmed in the Papacy.

After which he sent his Legates into *Germany* to some Bishops, letting them understand, that he would have them assemble in a *Synod*; but our Bishops refused it, because it was, as they urged, against the Custom and Privilodge of

the

the Nation. Finding therefore his Endeavours there to no purpoſe, he held ſeveral Councils in *Italy*, in which he decreed that no Prieſt ſhould Marry, and that they who had Wives, ſhould either quit them, or their Benefice. He ſent this Decree into *Germany* to the Biſhops, and urged them abſolutely to eſtabliſh it, under ſuch a Penalty: But the Clergy violently oppoſed it, declaring, that he was no other than an Heretick that had advanced ſo Impious a Doctrine: Since *Chriſt* ſaid, *That all could not take that word*; and St. *Paul*, *That he that could not contain, ſhould Marry.* But that this Decree, ſuperſeding the word of Chriſt, and the Authority of St. *Paul*, would oblige Men to abſtain from the Lawful uſe of Matrimony, inſtituted by God, and be burnt with the impureſt Flames, and fall into manifeſt Wickedneſs, and that they would rather quit the Miniſtry of the Church, than their Wives.

But when the Pope by ſending new Meſſengers perſiſted in his Reſolutions, the Biſhop of *Mentz* thought of complying with him, and therefore mildly at firſt admoniſhed them to obey, but afterwards holding a Council at *Euphardia*, he openly ſhewed he reſolved to bring it about, but he had much ado to eſcape with his life for his pains.

In the mean while the Emperour, that he might Revenge the Infamy put upon him by the *Saxons* the laſt Year, in obliging him to fly for his ſafety in the Night-time, raiſing Forces,

Forces, breaks the Peace he had made the laſt Year, and with all the Power he could get together, in the Month of *July* falls upon the *Saxons*, who by often Embaſies, deſired him to deſiſt, and in a bloody Battel overcomes them, tho' with the loſs of a great many of his ſide, and among them, not a few of the prime Nobility. After which Victory, he harraſs'd all the Country about, ſending Meſſengers in the mean while to them to ſurrender themſelves into his hands, aſſuring them they might hope all things from his Mercy: But this was to little purpoſe tho' ſome comply'd. The chief Managers of this *Saxon* War, was *Bucco*, Biſhop of *Holberſtein*, and *Otho*, Duke of *Bavaria*, who had been beaten by the Emperor.

The Biſhop of *Mentz* being again ſollicited by Pope *Gregory* the Seventh, ſummon'd another Council, where he propos'd the *Celebacy* of the Clergy; but met with the ſame oppoſition as before, and eſcaped with no little danger of his life; which made him give over all thoughts of that affair.

The *Saxons* being thus beaten, the Emperor diſmiſs'd his Army, but on condition that they be ready again for Battel by the 22*d*. of *Octob.* following: Which day being come, a great many met, among which ſeveral Biſhops, but they amounted not to the number they were before. The *Saxons* being Encamp'd near *Northuſium*, ſent Ambaſſadors to the Emperor to deſire Peace; who return'd, That the

only Conditions of Peace were the ſurrendring of themſelves into his hands; tho' they were reſolv'd at firſt to run the extreameſt hazard rather than comply with, yet upon the Emperors ſending Perſons of ſuch great Quality to them, who aſſur'd them, they ſhou'd have nothing of their Liberties infring'd, nor their Goods and Poſſeſſions come to any damage; they at laſt ſubmitted themſelves to his Power, the Biſhops of *Mudeburgh* and *Halberſteen*, *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, *Magnus* Duke of *Saxony*, and *Frederic* Prince Palatine, and after them a great number of other Noblemen. The Emperor at firſt put a Guard of ſome Quality over them, but afterward breaking his agreement, commanded them to be ſeperated, and carry'd into ſeveral places. 'Tis true, he afterward not only freed *Otho* Duke of *Bavaria*, but received him into great Favour; but for the reſt, he not only not ſet them at Liberty, but alſo diſpoſed of their Goods and Eſtates to be riſi'd by others, and then built more Caſtles and Gariſons in *Saxony*, which oppreſs'd the liberty of that Country, and kept them under his Yoke: and committed the adminiſtration of the whole Affair to the Duke of *Bavaria* in his Abſence, who drew his Original from *Saxony*.

He then appointed a Biſhop to the City of *Bamberga*, and that of *Cologn*, and an Abbot to *Fulda*.

The Pope had long had information againſt him, but chiefly becauſe he diſpoſed of the Eccel-

Eccleſiaſtical Benefices as he pleaſed. Wherefore the Pope by his Legate ſummons him to appear at *Rome* by a certain day, plead his own Cauſe, and anſwer to his Accuſation. But he on the other hand ſummons a Convention of Biſhops, and Abbots at *Worms*, where 'twas decreed, That becauſe the Pope had gain'd the Papacy by ſiniſter means he ſhould be depoſed; and this decree is publiſhed at *Rome* by Ambaſſadors. But the Pope not at all troubled at what they had done, Excommunicates both him and the Biſhops of *Mentz*, *Utrecht*, and *Bamberga*, after he had Excommunicated ſeveral of his Favorites and Courtiers, by whoſe Counſel he ſuppos'd he was put upon theſe things.

But ſome of the *German* Princes diſpleaſed at the Inclinations and Manners of the Emperor, but chiefly for his Indignation, with which, contrary to his Promiſe he perſecuted the *Saxons*, enter into a Conſpiracy againſt him, being chiefly encourag'd by the Excommunication he lay under: Wherefore they ſet at liberty the Priſoners committed to their charge by the Emperor, imagining now they ow'd him no Allegiance. At the ſame time a great many of the Nobility having ſtirred up the People to join with them, and took a bundance of the Caſtles built in *Saxony*, part by force and part by ſurrender, but diſmiſs the Gariſons unhurt, only exacting an Oath from them that they never ſhould act as Soldiers in *Saxony* after that time.

The Emperor being inform'd of this, by a cunning policy ſets the reſt of the Priſoners at liberty, that they might, returning into *Saxony*, do him faithful Service in puniſhing the Rebels. For he ſaw plainly, that he cou'd not by any other means obtain his end with ſo much eaſe, as if he made Factions among them, and deſtroy'd their Union, on which their ſtrength and ſafety depended. But the Meaſures he took anſwer'd not his Expectation; for they being return'd home, and ſatisfied in the Inclinations of the Emperor, they firmly united among themſelves, in a reſolution of Fighting for their common Liberty with one mind and one force: The ſame did Duke *Otho*, deſerting the Emperor. So that the Emperor had good hopes of being aſſiſted by the *Bohemians*, entred the County of *Miſenus*; but when he heard of the Concord of the *Saxons*, and that they were ready with an Army to receive him, deſpairing of ſucceſs he retreated without doing any thing.

After which, the *German* Princes meeting together in a very numerous Aſſembly on a day appointed, the Popes Legate having laid open the whole Cauſe before them, exhorted them to proceed to the Choice of another Emperor, which they had deſign'd to do if he had ſaid nothing of the matter. For reaping up all the Miſcarriages of the Life of the Emperor from his childhood to that day, they declar'd that he was the ſhame and ignominy of the Empire: And becauſe

he had done great Damages to the Commonwealth they decreed he ſhould be depos'd. Who finding himſelf reduc'd to theſe ſtreights he began by his Ambaſſadors to implore and ſupplicate them. At laſt, after a long Negotiation on this matter, this Condition was propos'd; That he ſhould appear and ſubmit himſelf to the Judgment and Award of the Pope, whom they wou'd ſend for to be at *Ausburgh* by the firſt of *February*; that he ſhou'd implore Abſolution from the Excommunication, before the Anniverſary day of it came about; that unleſs he did this, the whole Treaty muſt fall to the ground: That he alſo diſmiſs his Forces, and that he live in a private manner, with a ſmall Family at *Spire*: That he ſhou'd perform no act of State, nor uſe any Ornament of Empire, 'till his Cauſe were lawfully decided. He accepts of the Conditions, and whilſt he was at *Spire*, he thought of going to *Italy*, the ſooner to reconcile himſelf to the Pope.

Having begun his Journey, with his Wife and little Son, through *Burgundy* and *Savoy*, in a very cold Winter, with no ſmall hardſhip, and danger of his life, he at laſt arriv'd in *Italy*, and was there receiv'd by the Nobility and Biſhops with a great deal of Joy and Honour, thinking he had come thither full of Indignation againſt the Pope; who in the mean time in complyance with the deſire of the *German* Princes, had begun his Journey, hearing of

the arrival of the Emperor *Henry* in *Italy*, made a halt, to underſtand the cauſe of it.

The Emperor ſends a ſplendid Embaſſy to the Pope, in which were ſeveral Ladies of Quality; and among them, one that had no ſmall intereſt in the Pope, and humbly deſires Abſolution. He at firſt anſwer'd very rigidly, and told them he could do nothing in the matter, unleſs his Accuſers had been preſent, but being after a great deal ado prevail'd upon, he granted his deſire.

But the Emperor before he was admitted into his Preſence, was oblig'd to wait in the Court and Poarch of the Popes Palace for three days, in a poor and humble dreſs, all his Imperial Ornaments being laid aſide, bare footed, and faſting till the Evening. The fourth day he gain'd admiſſion, and then the Pope propoſes theſe Conditions to him; That he ſtand to his Award, that he anſwers to the Accuſations that were to be made againſt him by the Princes, that being Convicted, he ſhou'd reſign the Empire, nor ever think or contrive Revenge: That in the mean time he ſhou'd live privately, and act nothing in a Publick capacity like a Prince; That he diſmiſs his Subjects of their Allegiance and Oath; That he remove his evil Counſellors and Favorites; which if he fail in any point of performing, that he ſhou'd have no Benefit of this Grace now intended him; and that the Princes ſhou'd be free to chooſe another Emperor. When he had approv'd of theſe hard Conditi-

ons

ons the Pope said Mass: And that he might clear himself of the Crimes laid to his charge, he took the Bread which they call the Body of the Lord, and receiv'd with great Imprecations on himself, if they were not all the invention of his Enemies: And then giving a piece of the same to the Emperor, desir'd he would do the same if the Princes had falsly accus'd him; but when he excus'd himself as not sufficiently prepar'd, the Pope urg'd it no farther; but inviting him to a Banquet, dismist him with a great deal of Civility.

It being known to the Nobles of *Italy*, that he had in such a mean and servile manner submitted himself to him that had by such sinister ways usurp'd the Papacy, and was polluted with Murders and Adulteries, they were extreamly disgusted; for they not only contemn'd his Excommunication, and plac'd all their hope in him who was the Patron of Justice, and the Altar and Guardian of the Laws, but upon his account had been at great variance with the Pope. But now they look'd upon him as one that had given the most base and little-soul'd Example to all Posterity, and fixt such an indeleble Blot on the Empire, by seeking the Honour of one that was equally the Foe of the Church and State. This and such like was their Discourse upon this occasion: And they had some thoughts of setting up the young Son of *Henry*, and of carrying him to *Rome*, and deposing the Pope.

The Emperor understanding this, cou'd think of no way better to pacifie them, than by breaking his agreement with the Pope, and joyning himself with them: Which when he put in execution, he wholly disappointed all the Designs of the Pope, and put a stop to his Journey into *Germany*.

But he did that which came neareſt to't, sending an account of all that had happen'd to the Princes of *Germany*, and exhorted them to take care of the Common-wealth. This was in the Year 1077.

The Princes therefore chose *Rodulphus* Duke of *Suevia* for Emperor, and the Bishop of *Mentz* Crown'd him. But *Henry* returning into *Germany* raises an Army, and *Rodulph* does the same, who chiefly consisted in the Forces of *Saxony*; and after three Battels, being in the last mortally wounded, in a little time died.

After *Henry* had obtain'd this Victory, he had a Convention at *Brixia*, where both the *German* and *Italian* Bishops that were met declar'd, that *Gregory* was not the lawful Bishop of *Rome*. Wherefore in his place the Archbishop of *Ravenna* is substituted, who took the Name of *Victor* the Third: After this Decree *Henry* marches to *Rome*, and takes it, and *Gregory* making his escape, enter'd it, and confirms Pope *Victor*; who also Crowns him.

Gregory being dead, *Urban* the Second, the next Pope but one to him, in a Council held at *Cleremont*, in the Reign of *Philip* the First

King

King of *France*, perſwades them to a War againſt the *Saracens*, the General of which War was *Godfrey* of *Bulloin*, who perform'd a great many Noble Actions; and at laſt recover'd *Jeruſalem*. *Paſchal* the Second, the Succeſſor of *Urban*, prov'd an Enemy to the Emperor; who on that account making a progreſs into *Italy*, deſign'd his Son for his Succeſſor. But he following the Inſtigation of others, and forgetful of that Duty which Nature imprints in the hearts of all Mankind, reduc'd his Father to the greateſt extremities, and obliged him to abdicate the Government, having both the Pope and the greateſt part of the *German* Nobility on his ſide, for the perpetration of ſo impious a Fact; being therefore made Emperor, the Fifth of that Name: his Father in a great deal of Anger dy'd at *Liege*.

Some Years after he marched into *Italy*, with a very great Army, to compoſe the Differences that were riſen betwixt the Patrimony of the Church, and the State that belonged to the Empire; and having with his Sword cut out his way he came to *Rome*.

From the time of *Conſtantine* till then, the Emperors always diſpos'd of the Eccleſiaſtical Preferments; but now the Popes being enriched, wou'd not allow nor bear with it, but on that account had a great many Diſputes with them.

When this Emperor urg'd the Right of his Power, there was a great Tumult made in

Rome

Rome about it, insomuch, that the Emperor was waked out of his sleep in the Night to come to the Relief of his People, who were Murder'd in the Streets in great Quantities; but having worsted the Mutineers, he took *Paschal* the Second Prisoner; nor would set him at liberty till he had made him satisfaction; and then establishing a League with him dismist him. But when the Emperor was returned into *Germany*, the Pope thought fit to fall off from the Agreement which he had confirm'd with the most solemn and sacred Oaths, and Excommunicated the Emperor; which gave a Pretext to a great many of the *German* Princes to Rebel, among which the Bishop of *Mentz* was the chief.

The Emperor going into *Italy*, sends to the Pope about an accommodation, but in the midst of the Treaty the Pope dies, and was Succeeded by *Gelasius* the Second. But the Emperor being not consulted in the Election, comes to *Rome* and sets up another *Gelasius*, that was driven away, Excommunicates the Emperor and his Pope: And when the Legates of *Gelasius* endeavoured in *Germany* to cause a Revolt from the Emperor; and that the Princes had met for that Purpose, he was obliged to return into *Germany*. In the mean time *Gelasius* dying, the *Romans* Chose *Calixtus* the Second, who drove the Emperors Pope out of his place of Residence; and Negotiates with the Emperor about an Accommodation, by the Mediation of some others.

Lotharius

Lotharius the Third Succeeded *Henry*, who was of the House of *Saxony*, who was oppos'd by *Conrade* Duke of *Suevia*, that was very angry that the Imperial Dignity was return'd to the *Saxons*. And Marching into *Italy*, to try by that means to gain the Empire, finding his Hopes disappointed, returned into *Germany*, and made Peace with the Emperor *Lotharius*. At this time *Innocent* the Second was Pope of *Rome*, who was found to give way to *Anacletus*, who being Born of a great Family gain'd Interest enough to out him; but he applying himself to the Emperor, was by him Restor'd. *Lotharius* after this returns out of *Italy*, having settled all Affairs in *Germany*, with a very Powerful Army came thither again, and Subdued several Cities that Rebelled; among others *Amova* and *Spoletum*. He drove *Roger* King of *Sicily* out of *Apulia* and *Campania*; and since the time of *Charles* the Great, there was none more Absolute than this Emperor. In *Italy* this Emperors time too was recalled the Civil Law, which I have said, was compacted by the Emperor *Justinian*, and had by the Fury of the Wars, for some time lain unregarded.

Conrade Duke of *Suevia* Succeeded him. In his time lived *Henry*, firnam'd the Proud, Duke of *Bavaria*, and of *Saxony*, by Marriage of the Emperor *Lotharius* his Daughter; who Aspiring to the Empire, was Proscrib'd, and his Estates and Possessions given to several others. But *Henry* having Recovered *Saxony*,

as

as he was Marching into *Bavaria* died, and left only one Son, in favour of whom the *Saxons* Rebel against the Emperor; and *Guelpho* Brother to the deceas'd Duke, by Arms forc'd *Rudolphus* out of *Bavaria*, to whom the Emperor had given that Province.

I have but now mentioned how the Emperor *Lotharius* dispoſeſſed *Roger* King of *Sicily*, who, when he underſtood of theſe Tumults in *Germany*, having got this opportunity of effecting his Deſigns, Invaded *Sicily*, and removes the Governour for the Empire; and then by great Promiſes, encourages *Guelpho* to keep the Emperor imployed: The King of *Hungary* does the ſame, tho with ſome diſtruſt; having at laſt in an Expedition againſt the *Saracens* loſt his Army, he return'd home; and preparing all things for his Progreſs into *Italy*, he died at *Bambergh*.

Frederic Barbaroſſa, the Firſt of that Name, Duke of *Suevia*, his Brothers Son, a Man of a Great and Heroic Mind. In the beginning of his Reign he reduc'd the *German* Princes, and ended thoſe Differences and Diſtractions which were in *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, after which, with a great Army he Marched into *Italy*, puniſhes thoſe of *Verona* who had contemn'd him, hanging up ſome of the chief of them. Near *Placentia* he commanded all the Princes of *Italy* that were Fudatory to the Empire to make a Guard for him. He Beſieged *Milan*, and Levelled *Aſt*, and *Fortona*. Coming to *Rome* he's Crown'd by Pope *Adrian*

the Fourth; Suppreſſes the Mutineering Citizens, he deſtroys *Spoletum*, and commits a great Slaughter. He Subues *Lombardy*, and having Beaten the Ambuſcade laid for him by thoſe of *Verona*, he returned to *Germany*; and puniſhes the Prince *Palatine*, who had ſtirred up Tumults in his Abſence, in an Ignominious manner. He made the Duke of *Bohemia* a King; In the mean while the *Milaneſe* commit many inſolent Actions againſt their Neighbours, and Retriev'd *Fortona*, which the Emperor had deſtroy'd. Wherefore returning with a great Army, he, by the help of thoſe of *Cremonia*, *Paria*, and *Noüarre* took *Milan*; and by the Interceſſion of the *German* Princes he ſpar'd the Multitude; and having reduced all *Lumbardy*, and given Laws to the City, he departed to other places thereabout.

After his Departure they Rebel, contemn the Laws he had given them, and demoliſhed the Gariſons he had left. Returning therefore thither again, he deſtroyed all the Country round about; thus it was with their Precinct, and all that belonged to them. In the mean while there were great Conſpiracies carried on againſt him in *Italy*; among the number of thoſe that Conſpired againſt him, was that Pope *Adrian* I have mentioned, who fully reſolved to Excommunicate him, but was prevented by Death. The Emperor returning a third time into *Italy*, totally deſtroyed and levelled *Milan* to the Ground, puts to Death the Authors of the Rebellion, and ſent the

reſt

reſt of the Multitude into Exile: Beſieging *Rome*, he loſt great part of his Army by Contagion and Sickneſs. Upon which Raiſing the Siege, and placing Governours and Garſons in *Spoletum*, *Ancona*, and *Ravenna*, returned into *Germany*.

Pope *Adrian* being dead, there were two that contended for the Papacy in the Abſence of the Emperor, *Victor*, and *Alexander* the Third: The Emperor inclin'd moſt to favour *Victor*, but *Alexander* Excommunicates his Competitor; and the Difference continuing, the Emperor too.

This Proceeding of the Pope furniſhed the *Milaneſe* with pretence and occaſion of Rebellion; and therefore in ſeveral places of *Italy* turn out the Emperors Governours, and even hang ſome of them up. This recalled *Frederick* for *Italy*, and with various Events purſues the War, in which the Pope being a confederate fled to *Venice*. After all, having brought all things to a Peace and Accommodation, he undertook an Expedition into *Aſia* againſt the Enemies of Chriſtianity, and was there Drowned by the Rapidity of the Coarſe of a River, into which he went for his Pleaſure.

His Son *Henry* the Sixth Succeeded him, who in his ſecond Expedition into *Italy*, *William* the Son of *Roger* King of *Sicily* being Dead, he ſubdued *Apulia*, and *Calabria*, took *Naples*, and reduc'd *Sicily* into his Power, leaving ſtrong Gariſons there to curb the Mutability of the People of that *Iſland*. After which he made

ſeveral

several Noblemen in *Ancona*, *Ravenna*, *Apulia* and *Hetruria*. After which, having designed his Son *Federic* his Successor by the consent of the Electors, he passed into *Sicily*, and there died.

But by reason of the Infancy of *Federic*, there most were for Advancing his Uncle *Philip* to the Throne; but Pope *Innocent* the Third opposed it with a great deal of Violence.

But the Princes being divided in their Choice, some being for *Philip*, others for *Otho* Duke of *Saxony*; they gave Rise to great Commotions and Fights, the chief Seat of which was the Mouth of the *Rhine*. But *Philip* at last by Force and Insinuation made all his Enemies submit; after which he came to an Accommodation with the Pope; being sensible by Experience of the Violence of his Enmity: But being killed in his Chamber, *Otho* his former Competitor D. of *Saxony* succeeded him; who being Emperor incurr'd the Displeasure of the Pope, who till then had been not a little his Friend, and was by him in Conclusion Excommunicated: Upon which the Princes (being Sollicited by the Pope to Chuse another) Meeting, Elected *Federic* the Son of *Henry* the Sixth King of *Sicily*, to whom they had given their Allegiance when he was yet an Infant, as I have already said, and therefore sent to him to come to them out of *Sicily*. The Emperor *Otho* with his Army meets him to oppose his Passage over the *Rhine*; but being worsted and deposed, returned into *Saxony*, and there

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as 'tis thought, died of Grief. Thus *Frederic* the Second, the Grandson of *Frederic Barbarossa*, by his Son *Henry*, came to the Imperial Dignity.

Innocent the Third I have mentioned, held a Council at *Rome*, which is called the Council of *Lateran*; where among other things was Decreed, *That the Chrism and Eucharist, which they call the Host, should be kept under a Lock and Key. That every Year a Private Confession of Sins should be made. That Ecclesiastical Preferments bestowed by the Civil Magistrate should be void. That the Clergy should not promise Fidelity to the Laws without good Ground. That the Orders and Decrees of Princes should not be of Force to prejudice the Church. That the Clergy be free from all Contributions. That the Taxes be not Paid before the Tyths. That the Reliques of Saints be not shewed out of their Shrines or Cases.* At this time also there were great Differences betwixt the *Greek* and the *Latin* Churches, and so great was the Odium betwixt them, that the *Greeks* would not use the Altars the *Latins* had said Mass upon, 'till they had Washed and Purified it, and Rebaptized those of the *Latin* Church. There was therefore a Decree made, *That they should return to the Bosom of their Mother-Church of* Rome; *that so they might be one Flock and one Sheppard. Upon their Disobedience, that they should be Excommunicated and Degraded.*

Frederic

Frederic coming to *Rome*, was Crowned by Pope *Honorius* the Third: He Suppreſſes all thoſe Rebellions which ſprung up in a great many places of *Italy*, and proſcrib'd ſome of the Rebels; ſome of which fly to *Rome*, and implore the help of the Pope; which gave Riſe to a great Diviſion; the Emperor highly reſenting that his Enemies ſhould find a place of Retreat, and ſafely there. The Difference encreaſing, he deſigns his Son his Succeſſor in the Empire, and Summons a Diet of the Princes to meet at *Cremona*, but their Paſſage thither was oppoſed by the Factions of the Pope and the *Lombards*; wherefore the Emperor returns into *Apulia*; and a little after the Pope dies: *Gregory* the Ninth Succeeds him, who Excommunicates *Frederic* for not going againſt the *Turk* according to his Oath.

The Emperor becomes a Supplicant, and endeavours to clear himſelf; but when that would do nothing, he Marched to *Rome*, and drove the Pope out; and then again Summoned the Princes to meet at *Ravenna*, but they were hindred by the many and powerful Factions ſtirred up againſt him by the Exil'd Pope.

His Wife being now Dead, the Emperor to make good his Promiſe, and to conſult the good of the Commonwealth, begins his Expedition into *Aſia*. In his Abſence the Pope makes a War and ſubdues *Apulia*.

The Emperor having met with Success, and recovered a great many Places, and among the rest *Jerusalem*, and receiving Information of the Affairs of *Italy*, made a Truce with the Enemy for ten Years; and returns with his Army into *Italy*, and with no great Difficulty recovers what he had lost in his Absence. The Pope defending himself with a new Confederacy of the Nobles of *Italy*, who had been punished for their Sedition by the Emperor, and then Excommunicates him for making a Truce with the Infidels. The Emperor too fond of Peace, sends his Ambassadors to negotiate an Accommodation, which with much ado he obtains, and therefore retires into *Germany*. But the Pope unable to correct the Viciousness of his own Nature, burnt *Viterbo*; again Excommunicates the Emperor, who being so highly provoked with a great deal of Indignation, returns into *Italy*, and punishes all the Rebels as he Marched through *Lombardy*, *Hetruvia*, *Umbria*, and the Mouth of the *Po*; upon which the Pope Repeals his Excommunication, and brings the *Venetians* into a Confederacy with him. The Emperor carrying all before him in *Italy*, and Reducing most part of it to its Duty, Marches to *Rome*, which he Besieges; soon after *Gregory* dies, having Summoned his Faction to meet in a Council at *Ravenna*, whither they could not possibly come, all the Avenues being Guarded by the Emperor's Forces, which took several of them Prisoners.

This

This was he that Patch'd together the Decretal Epistles, as they call them, which is a great part of the *Pontifical Law*, loden with vast Commentaries; which makes me wonder, that there should be any Men who would take so much pains to spend their whole Lives & Studies to Illustrate those Writings with Comments, which are so absurd, false, & ridiculous in themselves, as if they had been hired to Defend the Errors and Follies of other Men, with the Expence of so much Trouble, and so many watchings to themselves, and lose the Reputation of their own Modesty in the Impudence of another. That which is called the *Gratian* Decree among other things has these.

That we must follow the Prescription of the Church of Rome, *which is the See of St.* Peter, *That no Council can lawfully Meet without the Permission of the Pope. That the Laws of the Church of* Rome *are as strictly to be observed, as if they were Pronounced by the Mouth of St.* Peter *himself: That which imposes the Yoke of the* Roman *Church, the Tollerable, is to be preferred. The Ministers of the Church ought to promise Chastity, that is, that they don't Marry. That it is lawful for him that has no Wife to have a Concubine. That tho' 'tis true, that a Remiss Pope prejudices himself as well as the rest of the World, yet he cannot be called to an account, since he's the Judge of all Men besides. That the Emperor ought to be subject to the Pope, and not the Pope to him. That all mortal Men are subject to the Judicature of Men,*

but the Pope only to that of God. That the Pope can discharge the People from their Oath of Allegiance to their Prince.

In the Decretals and Epistles of *Gregory*, and in the Sixth of *Boniface*, in those of *Clement*, and those they call the *Pragmaticks*, there is besides other things,

That the Decrees of Councils are not above the Authority of the Pope. That it is the Right of the Pope, either to Confirm the Emperor Elect by his Approbation, or to Annul his Election by his Dislike. That there are two great Lights which preside over, and direct the World, the Sun and Moon; the Pope is the Sun, and the Emperor the Moon. That Adultery, and the lesser Crimes are under the Direction and Management of the Bishops. That the Pope is the only Umpire of the Priviledges of the Church. That the Bones of the Dead that lie under an Excommunication, ought to be dug up and cast about unburied. That the Pope had Power to Depose Emperors. That the Emperor is to take an Oath of Fealty to the Pope. That the Clergy ought to be free from all Offices and Trouble. That a Man after his Death may be declared an Heretick, and have his Goods Confiscated. That the Sons of a Heretic ought not to be admitted to any Preferment, Ecclesiastical or Civil. That 'tis necessary to Salvation, that all Men be subject to the Bishop of Rome.

By these few which I have taken out of a vast heap, any Man of Sense may judge of the rest.

A Law, as 'tis designed by the most Learned Men, *is that Reason in Nature, which commands those things which are to be done, and forbids the contrary.* But a Law ought in any part to respect the common Interest and Good, and the Lawgiver ought to have the same Affection for the Multitude and a Commonwealth, as a Father has for his Children. But how these agree with this is evident; but to excuse, palliate, and adorn such stuff, and set it off with new falsity, and to say any thing, rather than to suffer the Dignity of them to be infringed, seems to me the greatest effect of Impudence, to give it no worse a Name: If Pride, Ambition, and Ignorance prevailed with them to make such Decrees, if they differ in their Decissions, and some will not be bound by the Laws of others, who were of equal Power to themselves; why should you give your self all this Fatigue to compose their Differences, and reconcile Contradictions.

That part of the *Pontifical Law*, which relates to Sale and Disposal of Ecclesiastical Benefices and and Possessions, is a Sea, or more truly a Sink. For who is able to enumerate the Frauds and Crafts contained in them? not even they who have been many Years versed in that sort of Traffick, can never be skilled in all, since every Day gives birth to New. But this subject requires a Book to it self, and having dwelt too long upon it here, I will return to my Business.

Not only the Emperor *Frederic*, but also *Lewis* the Ninth of *France*, Marched into *Syria* and *Ægypt*, and afterward died at the Siege of *Tunis*, in the Year one Thousand two Hundred and Seventy. In his Reign *William* Arch-Bishop of *Paris* propoled the Queſtion about the Eccleſiaſtical Benefices, and upon a publick Diſpute that Opinion prevailed, That it was not lawful for any Prieſt to have above one Benefice: but it is ſufficient to have repeated and mentioned ſuch Decrees.

Innocent the Fourth Succeeded *Gregory*, in the Pontificate, as well as Quarrel with the Emperor; for having called a Council at *Lions*, he Summons the Emperor to it, and upon his not obeying Excommunicates him, deprives him of the Imperial Dignity, and exhorts the *German* Princes to proceed to another Election: And this Decree of his, with ſeveral others, is in Print, as the Emperor's Letters to the ſeveral Princes of Chriſtendom, in which at large he proves the Injuſtice of the Pope, and his own Innocence. The Emperor deſigned to go to *Lions* and try his Fortune, but *Italy* again Rebelling, he turned his whole Force thither, but not meeting with very good Succeſs, retired into *Apulia*, and falling ill there, in ſome time after died. Some ſay he was Poyſoned, others that he was Strangled by his Baſtard-Son *Manfred*, who afterward Invaded *Italy*.

In this time flouriſhed that famous Civilian

Azo,

Atto, who was followed by all that vast Tribe of Writers, who Violating that hard and severe Edict of *Justinian*, stuffed the World with innumerable Volumes, in which we must now seek for what the Ancients wrote with so much Copiousness and Learning, for there is no mean or end of Writing; the Labours of one serving to fill the Study of another, and as Writing is endless, so is variety of Questions; so that that saying of the Old Man that had consulted three Lawyers on a Writ in Law is applicable here; *You have earned your Fee by increasing my Doubts, since I am farther to seek than I was at first.* I say nothing of the Deceits which are every day found out, for it plainly happens here, as the Comedian says, *As my cunning, one Ill begets another.* *Cicero* complains, That tho' there are a great many Noble things contained in the Law, yet they are perverted by the designs of the Lawyers. But what would he say now if he were alive, and saw the vast Pyramids of Books, our Practice, and that Repository of the Law so abominably Polluted and Defiled? But as it has pleased God to restore all other Arts and Sciences in our Ages, so he has moved a great many ingenious Men so well qualified and enabled by Learning, to apply themselves to this with no contemptible Advantage, being a Study of great Excellence, and very necessary to the good of human society, drawn from the highest Springs of Philosophy, which these Men have restored to its ancient Light, and

primitive Equity; whose Endeavours indeed merit not only Praise but Reward.

After the Death of *Frederic*, there was an Interrogation almost twelve Years, when upon several Elections there were several Pretenders, none of which in the Hurry and Distraction of those times were Masters of the Extent of the Imperial Dignity.

In the mean while the Kingdom of *Naples*, and afterward that of *Sicily* fell from the Family of *Frederic*, into the hands of the King of *France*; for at that time the Popes depended on the Arms of *France*; tho' afterward there were sharp Disputes betwixt the Family of *Arragon*, and that of *Angiers* in *France*, about these places: but this has no relation to my present Subject.

After the Empire had thus long been harrassed by Factions and Divisions, *Rodulph* of *Habsburgh* was chose Emperor, who in the beginning of his Reign composed all those Troubles which were all over *Germany*; and then after having had several Conventions, he went against *Ottocarus* King of *Bohemia*, who Rebelled against the Emperor, and reduces him to condition of Peace, which a little after, by the Perswasions of his Wife he broke, and was slain in *Austria*, in the second Battel against the Emperor: *Ladislaus Chunus* King of *Hungary*, assisted the Emperor in this War. And at last coming to a Peace, by a match, the Emperor gave his Son *Albert* the Dutchy of *Austria*, which had a great while before belonged to the King of *Bohemia*. Being detained

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at home by the ſeveral Troubles of *Germany*, he went not at all into *Italy*, tho' he had no great Inclinations to go thither if he had been free from them: For 'tis reported, he uſed in a pleaſant Humor to repeat the Fable of the Fox, that refuſed to go viſit the Lion that diſſembled himſelf ſick in a certain Cave, becauſe he obſerved by their Footſteps, that none that entred ever came out again. However, he ſent a Governour thither, and afterward, as they ſay, confirmed the Donation of *Flaminia*, and the *Exarcate* to the Church of *Rome*, finding he had but very little profit from thence: For the Emperors being tired out with the continual Quarrels and Treacheries of the Popes, began at laſt to grow more remiſs and indifferent in their Affairs: For the Popes never reſted till they had got them clear out of *Italy*, which by the Arms of *France*, on which they depended, and the Biſhop of *Germany*, who nouriſhed Factions for them there, he accompliſhed their end.

And here we may call to mind how the face of things changed, when they who lived grew up and thrived, were made Rich and Powerful, and maintained in their State and Dignity, by the Beneſits and Gifts of the Emperors, uſurped the Supremacy over them, and robbed them of their Patrimony. For they poſſeſs not only great part of *Italy*, but alſo have bound the Kings of *Naples* and *Sicily* to them, for they pay him an Annual Tribute, and cannot accept of the Imperial Dignity, without the conſent of the Pope; and this among other

ther things they ſwear, when they are admitted to the Throne.

In the time of this *Rodulph* happened that famous Maſſacre of the *French* in *Sicily*; who being Maſters of that Iſland, and by a Military liberty, did a great many inſolent and extravagant Actions, there was a Conſpiracy carried on againſt them, and when the Bells rung to Evening-Prayers they were all cut to Pieces through the whole Iſland; the *Sicilian* Veſper is become a Proverb. This hapned in the Year, one Thouſand two Hundred and Eighty One, on *Eaſter Day*.

Rodulph in conſideration of ſeveral Sums of Money, made a great many of the Cities of *Italy* free, which belonged to the Empire, *Bononia*, *Florence*, *Genoa*, *Lucca*, and others; having Summoned the Electors to meet at *Franeford*, he could not obtain of them to chuſe his Son *Albert* for his Succeſſor.

After his Death, *Adulphus* of the Houſe of *Naſſau*, was choſen Emperor, who not long after had ſome difference with *Albert* Duke of *Auſtria*; but when he gave a general Diſguſt by his Behaviour to all the Princes of *Germany*, and even to the Biſhop of *Mentz*, who was the cauſe of his Promotion to the Empire; he was depoſed, and *Albert*, Son of the Emperor *Rodulph*, was elected in his place, who raiſing an Army, with the Auxiliaries of the Princes, Marched againſt *Adolphus*, and the Country of *Spire* coming to a Battel with him, in it he deſperately wounded his Competitor,

petitor, who was afterward killed by the Throng that preſſed on him.

After this Victory, *Albert* to prevent any Scruples about his former Election, deſired to be ſolemnly again choſe; which being done, Pope *Boniface* the Eighth declared againſt it, and would not allow of what the Princes had done. But a little after, having a great Quarrel with *Philip* the Fair King of *France*, he approved of the Election of *Albert*, and ſaid many fine things in the Praiſe of his Family. In ſhort, *Albert* was killed by ſome of his Court, when he had got all things in readineſs to go and force his Son *Frederic* upon the *Bohemians* for their King. This *Boniface* added another Volume, which he called the ſixth Book to the *Decretal Epiſtles* of *Gregory*, which were contained in five Books. Among other things he decreed, That it was lawful for a Pope to Abdicate the Papacy; for 'tis ſaid he had perſwaded his Predeceſſor *Celeſtine* the Fifth to do ſo.

After *Albert*, *Henry* the Seventh of the Houſe of *Luxzenburgh*, who having by Marriage made his Son *John* King of *Bohemia*, Marched into *Italy*, which was then in a wretched condition; for from the Death of *Frederic* the Second, *Italy* was neglected by our Emperors for Seven and Fifty Years; it was torn and harraſſed by thoſe that were the moſt Powerful of the ſeveral Factions, eſpecially by thoſe of the *Guelphs*, and the *Gibellines*; which two Factions were very Numerous and

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Powerful in that Country. First therefore he makes ſeveral Governours in the Towns and Cities, and the People take an Oath of Allegiance to him. Then ſtaying ſometime at *Milan*, endeavoured to no purpoſe to ſuppreſs thoſe Factions I have mentioned, and when *Turriano* Governour of that City, thought by Surprize to have deſtroyed the Emperors Party, the Deſign being diſcovered, he beat them out, and gave the Government of the City to the *Vicecomites*. All the Cities of that Country ſubmitted to his Power, only *Brixia* ſtood out, which after a long Siege he took, and diſmantled. From whence, paſſing through *Genoua* to *Piſa*, and thence to *Rome*, he was there Crowned by ſome Cardinals, the Pope having left the City, and reſided then at *Avignion* in *France*: But when the Cardinals required the Oath of him, which they alledged he ought to take to the Pope, he refuſed it, denying to be Bound to him by any ſuch Obligation; which made the Pope, for the encreaſe of his Authority, afterward make a large Explication of that general Form of the Oath, which he Inſerted in the Decretals, which are yet extant; for he alſo compoſed ſeveral Laws, which from his Name are all called *Clementine*.

At this time the Knights Templars, who had vaſt Riches and Poſſeſſions, were cut to Pieces in ſeveral places at the ſame time, and their whole Order extinguiſhed. *Philip* the Fair King of *France*, by the permiſſion of the Pope

Pope, ſeized great part of their Wealth; their Name and Memory was afterward in the Council of *Vienna* condemned, and their Poſſeſſions given to the Knights of *Rhodes*. At this time too, by the Authority of Pope *Clement*, the Univerſity of *Orleans* was Founded.

Henry at laſt being dead, not without great ſuſpicion of Poyſon, was buried at *Piſa*; and after his Death, great Diviſions aroſe in *Germany* about the Election; for *Frederic* Duke of *Auſtria*, the Son of the Emperor *Albert*, and *Lewis* Duke of *Bavaria*, contended for the Empire; the Biſhop of *Mentz* Crowned *Lewis* at *Aix*, and the Biſhop of *Cologn* Crowns *Frederick* at *Rome*. But Pope *John* the Twelfth gave them both the Title of Emperor, tho' he inclined more to *Frederic*, which increaſed the Fewd, mutually levying Armies, they came to a Fight near *Smina* a City of *Suevia*, with equal Succeſs; but coming to another Battel in *Bavaria*, with the loſs of a great part of his Army, *Frederic* was taken Priſoner, but being in a little while after ſet at Liberty, he retired home, and there within a few years died.

Lewis being now freed from his Rival in the Empire, with a great Army Marches into *Italy*, much againſt the Inclinations of the Pope, puts Governours into a great many Towns and Cities, and is Crowned at *Milan*, by the Arch-Biſhop of that place; he ſends Legates to *Avignion* to the Pope, to be Crown-

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ed in a more solemn manner; but not being able to obtain it, having settled Affairs in *Milan*, he Marches to *Rome*; where being received with a great deal of Joy, he is again Crowned by two Cardinals: And when the Pope redoubled his Excommunications against him by the Advice of his Nobles, he sets up another Pope, which widned the Breach betwixt them, and made the Fewd encrease to the greatest extremity, bitter Recriminations passing betwixt them.

The Annals of *France* say, that *Charles* the Fair, Son of *Philip*, was the first King that granted the Pope the Tenths of the Ecclesiastical Benefices in *France*, and that they divided the Spoil betwixt them; that the chief Motive of the Popes perswading the King to it, was because he wanted Money to manage his Affairs against the Emperor.

Lewis being returned into *Germany* the Pope died, and *Benedict* the Twelfth Succeeded him, who Excommunicated the Emperor, and deprived him of his Dignity. Wherefore Summoning a Diet of the Princes at *Franefort*, in a very learned Speech, the Emperor complains of the Injuries offered him by the Pope; he explains to them the Nature of his Trust, and produces the Ancient Laws of the Empire, and explains them, and shews how little Right the Pope has to meddle with State and Government of the Empire: For he that by the Election of the Princes is Chosen, is Emperor without the Assent, Consent, and Coronation

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of the Popes; all which was no more than a meer Ceremony, which by degrees crept in, and was now ſtretched to too unreaſonable latitude, and that to the great Shame and Detriment of the Empire.

Pope *Benedict* dying, *Clement* the Sixth Succeeded him, who was the moſt violent of all, and propoſed the moſt Infamous Conditions imaginable, which being refuſed, he grew more enraged, and admoniſhed the Princes with a great deal of Authority to proceed to a new Election, and ſets them a certain time to do it in, threatning them if they diſobeyed, that he would provide another Patron and Defender of the Church. *Lewis* dying in the midſt of this fluctuating Condition of the Common-Wealth, and *Charles* King of *Bohemia*, the Son of *John*, and Grandſon of *Henry* the Seventh is Choſen.

A little before this time, there hapned this cauſe of War between *France* and *England*, *Charles* the Fair King of *France* dying without any Sons, in the Year of the Lord, 1327. *Edward* the Third King of *England*, being the Son of *Iſabella*, Siſter to *Charles*, pretended to the Crown of *France*: But the Peers of *France* give the Crown to *Philip* of *Valois*, Couſin German to *Charles*, not only excluding *Edward*, but alſo the younger Daughter of the King, who was born after his Deceaſe, pretending that the Daughters had no Right of Inheritance in that Country; this gave Riſe to a great War, which is ſcarce yet forgot.

Charles

Charles the Fourth met with ſome oppoſition in the beginning of his Reign, for the Empire was offered to *Edward* King of *England*, who they ſay refuſed it, being taken up with his War againſt *France*. But after he had ſuppreſt various Troubles in *Germany*, he at laſt paſt into *Italy*, and by the conſent of the Pope, was Crowned in *Rome* by ſome Cardinals, the Pope being ſtill at *Avignia*; but on this condition, that he ſhould immediately upon it leave *Italy*: Returning therefore to *Milan*, he granted the perpetual Government of *Lombardy* for the Empire, to the Family of the *Viſcounts*, who was of great Power in that City: For which Favour he received a very great Sum of Money from that People, and more from other places, on which he beſtowed ſome immunities; which very much contributed to the weakning the Intereſt and Power of the Empire in thoſe Parts.

After his return from *Italy*, he held a Diet of the Princes, where he paſſed that Decree which is commonly called the *Golden Bull*; having at laſt with great Bribes, as 'tis written, procured his Son *Wenceſlaus* to be Choſen his Succeſſor, he died in a little time after.

In his Reign, *John* King of *France*, Son of *Philip* of *Valois* at *Poictier*, with his youngeſt Son *Philip*, afterward Duke of *Burgundy*, and Sirnamed the Hardy, and Bold, was taken by the *Engliſh*, who were Maſters then of great part of *Aquitain*, and the City of *Burdeaux*. In this Battel a great many of the Nobility were

were slain. The Annals report, that the *English* were not above 7000 at this Battel, whereas the *French* were about 60000 strong: This Battel was fought in the year of Christ, 1356. on the 20th of *September*. The King being carried Prisoner into *England*, seven years after died there.

Wenceslaus being by Nature, Education and Custom, extreamly Vicious, had little regard to the Common-Wealth; he made *John Galeus*, a Man of great Cruelty and Covetousness, Duke of *Milan* and *Lombardy*, in consideration of the Money he sent him.

In his Reign *Jugello* Duke of *Lithuania*, by the Choice of the Nobles of *Poland*, was made King of that Country, after the Death of King *Lewis*, the Great Grandfather of *Sigismond* the Second now Reigning, who being at last Baptized, received the Name of *Uladislaus*. On the 29th. of *September*, *Sigismond* King of *Hungary* was beaten, near *Nicopolis*, by *Bajazet* Emperor of the *Turks*. *Charles* the Sixth King of *France*, had sent a Noble Body of Horse to the assistance of the King of *Hungary*, under the Command of *John*, Son of *Philip* the Bold, Duke of *Burgundy*: *John* being taken and carried before the Grand Signior, was in great danger of losing his Life, tho' he at last came off safe. The Authors of the *French* Annals give this account of the manner of it; There was in the retinue of *Bajazet*, a Physiognomist, a Favorite of the *Turks*, who was one of those that pretended to know the

Natures and Inclinations of Men, by their Face, Eyes, Body, and Countenance; he perſwaded the Emperor to ſet him at liberty, becauſe he would kindle ſuch a Fire, that Europe, and the greateſt part of the Chriſtian World ſhould burn with it; being perſwaded by this, he ſet Prince *John* at liberty, as he did the reſt of the Nobility, when they had paid him their Ranſom, which amounted to 200000 Crowns of Gold. After his return into *France*, he began a Quarrel with *Lewis* Duke of *Orleans*, the Kings Brother, who in the Kings ſickneſs, being his neareſt Relation, aſſumed the Adminiſtration of Affairs, which were in a very bad condition. But *John* now by the Death of his Father, being Duke of *Burgundy*, pretended as the Kings Couſin German, and pleading the precedence of Age, the Adminiſtration belonged to him. Theſe Animoſities and Diſputes encreaſing, the Duke of *Orleans* was Murdred at *Paris*, returning in the night time home from Supper; theſe Ruffains were ſent by the Duke of *Burgundy*, as he did not deny, but defended the Fact; this was done in the year of Chriſt, 1407. on the 23*d* of *November*. Twelve years after this, when the Duke of *Burgundy* met at a place appointed to come to an Accommodation, he was perfidiouſly ſlain in the Preſence of *Charles* the *Dolphin*, who was to be Umpire of the Diſpute, by ſome of the Friends of the Duke of *Orleans*, who had entred into a Conſpiracy againſt him; this was the Seed of the Wars, which

which every now and then broke out betwixt those two Families, even to this Age.

Wenceslaus being contemned by the Princes for his supinity and neglect of the Government was deposed by them, and *Robert* the *Palatine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*, Chose in his place; who immediately applied himself to redress the Ills *Wenceslaus* had brought upon the Common-Wealth, and had not much regard to the Grant made by him to *John Galeus*, but designed to endeavour to recover *Lombardy* to the Dominion of the Empire; upon this and some other accounts, endeavouring to pass into *Italy*, he was beaten back by *Galeus*. The State of *Italy* was then in a very troubled condition, by the too great Liberties granted it by the Emperor *Wenceslaus*; for besides *Galeus*, who was made Duke of *Milan* by that Emperor, the *Venetians*, the *Genoese*, and the *Floerntines*, were all in Arms, and the Sword was the only Umpire of Right and Wrong. Then the continual absence of the Pope there, gave Rise to Troubles of a very dangerous Consequence in *Rome*. *Galeus* makes War against the *Florentines*, upon which they, to revenge themselves, send to invite the Emperor again into *Italy*, with large Promises; and when the Emperor was come to *Petavia*, by the permission of the *Venetians*, who hated *Galeas* too, and finding the *Florentines* fall far short of their Promises, returned again into *Germany*, laying aside all thoughts of *Italy*, which afterward by civil Discords was far more weakned.

Sigiſmond, King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, the Brother of *Wenceſlaw*, Succeeded *Robert*; at this time there were three Popes, *John* XIII, *Gregory* XII, and *Benedict* XIII; ſo that all Europe almoſt was divided in theſe three Factions; for from 200 Years, from the time of *Innocent* III, there had been no general Council; ſo that the State of the Clergy was in a very corrupt condition, when having drank ſo large and long a Draught of Vice, it could ſcarce bear any Medicinal Purgation.

For in this time there had been *Boniface* VIII, who arrogated an Imperial and Papal Authority at once; the next but one to him, *Clement* V, by the deſire of *Philip* the Fair, tranſlated the Court from *Rome* to *France*; after whoſe Death, by the diſagreement of the Cardinals there was an *Interegnum* in the Papacy for ſome Years, and at laſt, Pope *John* the XII, was Choſe at *Lions*. The fifth Pope after this, *Gregory* the XI, when the Court of *Rome* had reſided in *France* for 71 Years, returned to *Rome*: But after his Death *Urban* VI, a *Neopolitan*, and *Clement* VI, of *Savoy*, contended for the Papacy; the firſt depending on the Forces of *Italy*, and the laſt on thoſe of *France*; the firſt had his Reſidence at *Rome*, the other at *Avignion*; theſe two being dead, theſe three Succeeded to their Diviſions and Pretences; and there was now three Popes.

There were ſeveral learned and great Men, both of *France* and *Italy*, that deplored the ſad State of the Church, and having as much Light

Light as that Night would afford, with a great deal of Severity lashed the corrupt and profligate Names of that Age. Among these was *Petrarch*, who when the Pope and Cardinals resided at *Avignion*, called that place the Whore of *Babylon*; for the composing of this Schism in the Papacy, there is a Council held at *Constans* in *Germany*, where all these three Pretenders were deposed, and *Martin* the V Chosen. In this Council *John Huß*, and *Hierom* of *Prague* were Burnt, altho' they came thither upon the Publick Faith of the Emperor.

The Emperor *Sigismond* is much celebrated, because for the good of the Common-Wealth of Christendome, he went to all the Christian Kings, to perswade them to consult the common Good. Having thus composed all things in *Germany*, he Marched into *Italy*, where then the *Venetians* and *Florentines* were at War with *Philip Maria*, the Son of *John Galeas*, Duke of *Milan*; being come to *Rome*, he was Crowned by Pope *Eugenius* IV, from whence he returned to *Basle*, where there was then another Council.

This Emperor was succeeded by *Albert* King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, who being busied at home with Civil and *Turkish* Wars, went not at all into *Italy*.

About this time arose several Ingenious Men, who began again to receive the Arts and Sciences, and the Skill in the Tongues, first in *Italy*, where they were assisted by the Study of the *Greek* Authors; but afterward Learning

ſpread itſelf through *France*, *Germany*, and other Nations; and 'tis almoſt incredible what a Progreſs it made when the Art of Printing was found out.

But at this time Learning is come to that Perfection, by the continual Study of Ingenious Men from that Age to this, that we may compare the preſent Age with the moſt Learned of Antiquity; but that which has encreaſed its happineſs, is that it has pleaſed God to add the Knowledge of himſelf to this of the Arts and Sciences, whereas thoſe Learned and Eloquent Men of Antiquity with all their advantage of Learning, were buried in a profound Darkneſs as to that Particular, and ſearched in vain for that *Summum bonum* they wrote ſo much about.

Frederic III. Duke of *Auſtria*, Succeeded *Albert*, who went to *Rome* in a peaceable manner, and was Crowned by Pope *Nicholas* V. and returned into *Germany*, without attempting any thing in *Italy*.

In the fourth Year of his Reign, *Uladiſlaus*, the Son of *Uladiſlaus* King of *Poland* and *Hungary*, breaking the Truce made with the *Turk* by the Inſtigation of Pope *Eugenius*, being routed by *Amurath* II. diedon the 11*th* of *November*.

Nine years after, *Mahomet* the Son of *Amurath* took *Conſtantinople*, whoſe Heirs keep it till this day, 103 years, making it the Seat of Empire.

Caſimius, Brother to *Uladiſlaus*, Succeeded him

him in *Poland*, and *Ladiſlaus*, youngeſt Son of the Emperor *Albert* in *Hungary*; *Maximilian*, the Son of *Frederic*, Succeeded him. Soon after the Death of *Frederic*, *Ferdinand* King of *Spain* drove the *Barbarians* out of the Province of *Pretica*, commonly called the Kingdom of *Granada*, and joyned that to his Dominions. Among a great many Tranſactions of the Emperor *Maximilian*, he made War with the *Venetians*; his Grandſon *Charles* V. the preſent Emperor Succeeded *Maximilian*.

From what I have ſaid, we may ſee how that Great and Auguſt Empire of *Rome*, whoſe Power never was, nor never will be equalled, ſunk from all its Grandure, and was wholly torn to pieces and diſſipated; For in *Aſia* we have not the leaſt Footing, the *Turks*, the *Scythians*, and other Nations, Enemies of our Religion, are entirely Maſters of that: *Africa* too, was entirely loſt, till ſome few Years ſince. *Charles* V. took *Tunis* from *Barbaroſſa*, the Admiral of the Port, and after a glorious Victory obtained, eſtabliſhed a King there, whom he made Tributary to the Empire, and 15 Years after won the City of *Africa* by Storm.

Portugal, *Spain*, *France*, *Britany*, *Denmark*, *Sarmatia*, *Panonia*, *Illyria*, all *Greece*, and the neighbouring Nations to it, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, *Corſica*, the *Balearean* Iſlands, the *Allobroges* or *Dauphine*, are all ſeperated from it, each of which Provinces having now its ſeveral Lord, of an abſolute and independant Power, as to the Empire, to which they have not the leaſt Deference.

But now let us take a View of *Italy*, that Ancient, Original, and Patrimonial Inheritance of the *Roman* Empire, and what ſhall we find at this day belonging to it? *Calabria*, *Apulia*, *Campania*, and *Naples*, the Kings of *Spain* hold by Succeſſion. The City of *Rome*, the Seat and Palace of the Emperors, *Romania* and *Vincentia*, and part of *Hetruvia*, are poſſeſſed by the Popes, who are ſo far from acknowledging Obedience to the Empire, that they hold both the Emperor and his Governours in a kind of ſubjection to them; what other Cities there are of Note in thoſe Parts, either have ſeveral Princes of their own, or are Ruled by Factions, none of them having the leaſt dependance on the Empire: Then the *Venetians* a free Government, abſolutely independent of the *Roman* Empire, at this day Poſſeſſes not only a great many Towns and Cities, but alſo large Provinces and Countries.

'Tis true, we have ſome better Pretences at preſent to *Lombardy*, tho' even that be in a very wavouring State, affording the Empire no certain Advantage; for after our Emperors had, as I have ſaid, firſt made Viſcounts there, and then Dukes, into what wretched Diſtractions has it fallen, and how little Intereſt have we had in it? for after the Viſcounts and Dukes, by civil Broils were caſt out, the Family of *Storſias* obtained the Government of it, till *Lewis* XII. and *Francis* I. outed them, and kept the Poſſeſſion of it, till *Charles* V. reſtored it to the Empire.

Our Empire therefore has no advantage from

Italy

Italy, for they are neither preſent at our Councils, nor contribute any Taxes to publick Uſes or Neceſſities, unleſs what they pleaſe as their own free Gift, or for love of any particular Emperor.

Germany only remaining, which was always of old ſtubborn and averſe to the *Roman* Yoke, and often Rebelling, as I have ſhewed before, which *Charles the Great* reduced into one Body, and the Choice of the Emperors being Eſtabliſhed in the ſeven Electors, was made the Seat and Reſidence of the Emperors. But we muſt farther conſider with how much difficulty, even this ſmall particle of the Empire in *Germany*, was kept from falling aſunder, for how many Diviſions, Animoſities, and Civil Wars have we groaned under.

All that therefore which we now call the Empire, is contained within the narrow Bounds of *Germany*, without which there is nothing belongs to it: Nay, even within this ſmall extent, we may obſerve how many draw from the Body, and every day endeavour each to make his own Dominions as little dependant on the Empire as they can. Then to ſay nothing of the Attempts of the Neighbouring Kings and States, how do they continually tug and diſmember this lean Carcaſs of Empire, each endeavouring to appropriate that to himſelf, which belonged to the Publick.

But at laſt, to draw toward an End, let us apply, in a few words, what the Prophet *Daniel* has foretold of theſe Tranſactions and Viciſſitudes. I have mentioned the Statue which *Nabucho-*

buchodonoſor ſaw in his Dream, which I will treat upon by and by; and now examine ſome other places of that Propher.

In the *7th* Chap. he deſcribes four Animals, which he ſaw aſcend out of the Sea, a *Lion*, a *Bear*, and a *Panther*, the laſt he ſays was of a terrible and horrid Form to behold; the *Lion* ſignified the *Aſſyrian* Monarchy, the two Wings which that Beaſt had, expreſſed the two Members or Parts of that Empire, *Babylon* and *Aſſyria*.

The *Bear* Denoted the *Perſian* Monarchy, which ſubdued that of *Babylon*; the three Ribs between his Teeth, were the three chief Kings of that Monarchy, *Cyrus*, *Darius*, and *Artaxerxes*, who were more martial Men than the reſt, and devoured a great deal of Fleſh, as the Scripture words it, that is, ſubjected a great many Nations to their Empire. The *Panther* was the Monarch yof *Alexander* the Great, the four Wings & Heads, were the four Kingdoms, which ſprung up out of that Monarchy after the Death of *Alexander*. The fourth and laſt Annimal was the *Roman* Empire, the ten Horns are the parts of it, as *Syria*, *Egypt*, *Aſia*, *Greece*, *Africa*, *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, and *Germany*, for all theſe were ſubject to the *Romans*; that little Horn which came up among the ten, before whom *three of the firſt horns were plucked away*, denotes the *Mahometan* or *Turkiſh* Monarchy, which ſubdued three of the chief parts of the *Roman* Empire, *Egypt*, *Aſia*, and *Greece*; in this little Horn were Eyes, and a Mouth ſpeaking preſumptuous things; *Mahomet* propoſed a new Doctrine very grateful to his followers, and which carried ſome face of Reaſon;

Reaſon; which are theſe Eyes, but in reality preſumptuous againſt God; for it plainly deſtroys the Writings of the Prophets and Apoſtles, and acknowledges no benefit of Chriſt, but abuſes all the whole Doctrine of our bleſſed Saviour.

Farther, this little Horn makes War upon the Saints, and ſhall afflict them (ſays he) till the Ancient of Days, who has no Beginning nor End, ſhall do Judgment; whence 'tis apparent, that with this *Turkiſh* Empire the World ſhall have an end, nor ſhall be any after it, but that eternal and never-fading Kingdom of Chriſt, ſhall begin all thoſe of the Kings and Princes of the World being extinguiſhed.

In the 8*th*. Chap. *Daniel* deſcribes a *Ram* and a *Goat*, which the Angel himſelf afterwards interprets very plainly, telling him that the *Ram* with two Horns was the double Kingdom of the *Meads* and *Perſians*; that the *Goat* ſignified the *Grecian* Empire, & that the great Horn in his Forehead the firſt King of it, that the four Horns that ſucceeded the great Horn that was broke, meant four Kingdoms that ſhould be formed out of that Monarchy, but that they ſhould not be at all comparable to the firſt in Power and Force.

Let us therefore conſider with how much propriety and certainty *Daniel* drew *Alexander* the Great above two Hundred years before his Reign. He ſaid that the Goat ſhould not touch the ground, that is, that he ſhould finiſh his Conqueſts with the greateſt celerity; and that none wou'd deliver the Ram from his force.

force. For *Alexander* Reigned but Twelve years, and in that short time subdu'd almost all *Asia*, as I have shew'd in this History. And although the power of the *Medes* and *Persians* was of a prodigious greatness, yet *Darius* was beaten in three successive Battles, and left both his Life, and his Empire. Some Authors say, that when he came to *Hierusalem*, that the High Priest read this place of *Daniel* to him, at which he was not a little pleased.

Then, that another horn should come out of those four, a little one in the beginning, but afterward very great and powerful, which shou'd very much afflict the most holy places, he says, by this is fore-told, the most bitter persecution which the Jews were to suffer from the Successors of *Alexander* the Great, the Kings of *Ægypt* and *Syria*, betwixt which Kingdoms *Judea* lyes; for that Horn which rose up out of the other four, the Jews experienc'd in *Antiochus Epiphanes*, King of *Syria*, a most cruel Persecutor of the Jews.

To this also we may apply the Eleventh Chapter, which discourses of *Alexander* the Great, and his Successors, with that perspicuity also and copiousness, as if it were a History of his Life, and not a Propheſie of him. Lastly, let us come to the Statue of *Nabuchodonosor*, of which I have already cursorily spoken. I shall not repeat the interpretation of it, that relates to the three first Monarchies, because that is very plain and fulfill'd. I'll only take notice of the fourth, which has a near relation to us, who live in the time of that, and which is more at large

large described by *Daniel*. He says, it shall be an *Iron Monarchy*, which shall break and subject all Kingdoms to itself, to make which evident, requires not many words, the thing itself is evident, and the series of the History I have been writing, makes it out beyond controversie.

But *it's Feet and Toes were partly Iron, and partly Clay*. As the Feet of a Humane Body is divided into Toes, so the *Roman Empire* after it had supported itself firmly on Iron Legs for some time, should at last end in Toes, and the vast weight of that Body should be dissolv'd. This also is evident is come to pass, nor does it need a Comment to explain it, for what can be more separated, than the body of that Noble Empire is at this day.

But notwithstanding this, yet the sole of the Foot being Iron, as the Prophet says, the establishment of it shall remain, nor shall it be entirely destroy'd, but the Name and Dignity of it shall remain till Christ comes, and puts an end to all Humane Things. But there is nothing more evident, no not the Sun at Noon, than that it is now reduc'd to the smallest and most slender pittance imaginable.

That lofty Tree is fain, but the roots remain fast stuck in the ground, but not full of Sap that it may again sprout out, and once more encrease, but a dry and liveless trunk. But no humane force shall be able to pluck up this Iron Root entirely, but it shall continue fixt in the earth, the whole Frame and Machine being dissolv'd.

And of this we have had experience, for a great

great many have endeavoured to destroy these small reliques of the possessions of the Empire. First the Popes, and after them the Turks, who though they have made a very considerable progress, yet they will never arrive to that grandeur to be able to compare with the *Roman* Empire, nor shall they be able to overturn this small trunk of Empire that remains, tho' it be fading and sapless, for there can be no Fifth Monarchy.

Germany alone has the name of Empire, which if it wou'd unite its Forces and Minds, is able, as may be prov'd by example, to oppose all forreign force and invasion.

A few years since the *Turks* passing the *Thracian Bosphorus*, spread themselves a great way over *Europe*; the Bounds of their Empire, and that of *Germany* now joyn, which by its vicinity to such an Enemy, seems to be in no small danger, as well as *Italy*. But if we take a nearer view of the Prophet *Daniel*, we have some cause to hope that their power is now at its height. For *Daniel*, as I have observ'd, gives them but three Horns, which they now possess, they at first became Masters of *Asia*, and afterward of *Ægypt*, and *Greece*; and under the name of *Greece* we may comprehend all those Countries as far as *Illyria*. And tho' they at present are Masters of *Hungary*, and may perhaps Conquer *Germany*, or other Neighbouring Nations, yet since their Dominions shall be confin'd within certain Bounds, and shall not at all parallel that of the *Romans*, as I have made it appear; 'tis probable that these Countreys

shall

ſhall not fall into their poſſeſſion, as thoſe three, *Aſia*, *Egypt*, and *Greece* are.

They ſhall make War with the Saints, and harraſs the Profeſſors of the Chriſtian Religion, with the greateſt cruelty and barbarity, even to the end of the world, as *Daniel* aſſures us.

The principle cauſe of this Prophecy was, that we ſhould not deſpond and be out of heart being forewarn'd of the Diſtractions and Miſery of theſe latter times, but expect our deliverance from the coming of Chriſt our Lord and Redeemer, who ſhall ſoon diſperſe theſe afflictions, as the Prophet ſays, and raiſe up his people, and tranſport them into a ſtate of certainty and tranquillity, wiping the tears from their eyes.

Some places of *Daniel* properly belong to the *Jews*, to whom are promiſed a Deliverance from their Captivity, and that the *Meſſias* which was promis'd their Fathers, ſhou'd come in a certain and appointed time there ſet down; but all the reſt relates to all thoſe of the latter ages of the World, when that little Horn of *Mahomet* ſhall make War on the Saints, and when that man of Sin ſhall be caſt out, who ſeats himſelf in the Temple of the Lord, and boaſts himſelf for a God; for *Daniel* foretold his Tyranny too, as St. *Paul* elegantly in his Epiſtles interprets him.

Satan, whom Chriſt calls *The Prince of this World*, who has rul'd in the world all along, ſhall then be more violent and troubleſome than ever, and ſhall give a looſe to all his fury

and

and indignation, and shall stir up Adversaries against Christ, not only such as shall with force of Arms tyrannize, but also such as shall by New Doctrines mislead Men into Errors, so that the very Elect shall scarce be able to avoid their snares.

This is the time which was meant by *Daniel*, in his Twelfth Chapter, so over-run with Miseries and Calamities, that there never was, nor ever will be the like again. He promises us no Joy, but severe Persecutions, which Calamities, he says, shall continue till the dispersion of holy people be ended.

The People of God therefore shall be afflicted all over the World, as long as the World continues; which Testimony of the Prophet, or rather of the Angel, cuts off all hopes of our Peace and Union. For he talks of a perpetual Dispersion and Dissipation; and promises an end to those Divisions on account of Religion, not till the Appearance of Christ. But to comfort those who shall live in those times, he places the Resurrection a little after these sorrows; and we ought to pray to God with a great deal of earnestness, that he would vouchsafe us a joyful one.

Christ himself witnesses, how much we ought to value the Prophet *Daniel*, who made a Sermon to the people on a Text of that Prophet, whom he recommended to them.

Since therefore these our times are full of Troubles and Revolutions, we ought so apply ourselves the more to the study of this Prophet, who Preaches to us, who are plac'd in this last act of the World, and is to be consulted by us in these days of Evil, that we may fortifie ourselves with a certain and true comfort, as by some Bulwork, against that inundation of distresses which are bursting in upon us.

THE END.